Palgin against HEADACHE TOOTHACHE NEURALGIA

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TO SAFAD
ISRAELI INTERURBAN
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"AVIV"
Tel Aviv • Haifa
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Column One
By David Courtney

EACH side at Kaesong suspects the other of trickery: until that ceases, the cease-fire must remain a precarious hope. Washington has stated that the Chinese are building up their strength at the rear of the present lines. Peking has warned the Chinese that the Americans are still unloading big cargoes of offensive armaments at the ports of South Korea. Truce prospects are bandied about by the winds of suspicion and get little chance of becoming a fixed objective. American policy has been one of appeasement in Korea; the fighting has achieved nothing and decided no issues: so said General MacArthur at the Massachusetts State Legislature in Boston last Thursday; and his point of view goes deep in some U.S. military and political circles whose influence is still enough to compel Mr. Acheson to say: "We should be ready for a major Communist assault on the U.N. forces," and to add that the temporary easing of tension is only a tactical move by the Communists "intended to weaken and divide us." China and North Korea, we may be sure, have their General MacArthurs; of whom the world has startlingly many, of all shapes and sizes and levels of society.

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THRICE, the Kaesong talks have been deadlocked: the first deadlock was broken by a Communist concession and so was the second, when as a result, a situation developed which the U.S. Air Force representative at Kaesong, Brigadier-General Nichols, said has "knocked into a cocked hat" the gloomy predictions of the pessimists. But the gloomy predictions are back again and who, this time, will knock them into a cocked hat? The issue concerns the line of truce and the boundaries of the zone that would be subject to demilitarization. Major General Nam Il, North Korea's Chief of Staff and leading delegate for his side at Kaesong, wants the demarcation line to be the 38th Parallel and the zone to extend equally on both sides of it. The Americans, who at certain points are well north of the Parallel, insist that the truce line and zone should leave them in possession of what they hold, and presumably, that they should be drawn east and west of those positions.

■

IT is a situation of delicacy and peril. The Communists are convinced that they are dealing only with the United States, not with an aggregate of interested nations acting through the U.N. It is a conviction which, in Chinese and North Korean minds, turns the Kaesong negotiations into a parley between the representatives of two implacably hostile forces. There can be little doubt that the Americans share the Communists' view. The truce talks have therefore become essentially military discussions not merely to the extent that a cease-fire is obviously a military business, but also to the degree that each side remains hostile and must manoeuvre on the basis of possible future military operations. Indeed, such manoeuvres are probably the main consideration in the minds of the negotiators. It might have been wiser, and may yet become necessary, to have civilian representatives of U.N. among the negotiators, since what is being sought is not an armistice resulting from the crushing defeat of one side, but a truce to a conflict that has developed into stalemate, and into which the United Nations entered for the purpose of protecting the South Koreans from the North Koreans. It is still the main purpose; and if that can be assured, there should be no need of dangerous negotiations purely on the basis of the Sino-American dispute.

Tel Aviv, August 2.

Israel Democracy Solid—Says London Press

By George Lichtheim, POST Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — Editorial comment here on Israel's election emphasizes the solidity of the country's democratic institutions and the strength of established party loyalties.

Beyond that there is some surprise that Mapai did not make a stronger showing, a point stressed by "The Times," which also comments on the general tendency to converge towards the centre with resultant losses for the extremist parties.

The "Telegraph," which devotes a full-length editorial to the subject, particularly stresses the decline in Mapam's strength, which it ascribes to the influx of immigrants from Eastern Europe.

The paper considers it "highly creditable that authentic parliamentary government is working well in Israel" and hopes for good effects in the Middle East, "where for the most part democratic institutions have been subverted to serve the interests of small and corrupt oligarchies."

The "Telegraph," which like the bulk of the Conservative Party now favours a firmer line with Egypt, also takes this opportunity to remark that Egyptian action over the Suez Canal is promoting the continuing deadlock between Israel and her neighbours. It welcomes Britain's belated support for Israel's complaint and yesterday's warning to Egypt of possible action to follow if Egypt refuses to lift the blockade—"a most welcome advance on the platitudes poured forth by Mr. Morrison."

The publication of the British scheme prepared for the Jordan government on the utilization of the river for settlement and land reclamation is given due attention today in "The Times." A signed two-column article by Mr. Ionides initiates what is probably going to become a powerful campaign for the plan but nevertheless ends on a doubtful note in view of King Abdullah's death.

U.S. COMMENT

The "New York Herald Tribune" commented editorially today that the results of the Israel elections conformed pretty well to the pattern which had been forecast but indicated that "Israel's ties with the West are firmer than ever."

"The New York Times," however, said the election results threatened to turn the country into a second France without a stable Government. Perhaps when the constitution is written it will be realized that a two- or three-party system may lead to a stronger form of government, it said. But the election had demonstrated once again "that here is a genuine outpost of democracy in the Middle East."

The "Washington Post" said yesterday that the ability of Israel to maintain the principles of freedom in times of trouble "testifies to the utility of these principles and to the political maturity of Israelis. It would be a fine thing if other Middle Eastern countries would follow their example."

Ben Gurion Opens Bet Berl Library

KFAR SABA, Thursday.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Ben Gurion, tonight dedicated the new Bet Berl library, a gift of Morris and Emma Schaver, of Detroit. The first 20,000 volumes are from the library of the late Hebrew educator, A. H. Friedlander, Cleveland, Ohio.

In his speech, Mr. Ben Gurion said that prior to the establishment of the Jewish State the Diaspora had given and Israel had received. Since the birth of Israel, the position was reversed.

He said that Israel's War of Liberation had raised the stature of American Jewry. The three gifts Israel had given to the U.S. Jews were the sense of pride, a place where they could learn to be unhyphenated Jews, and a link with "the Old Country" such as others in America have.

The other speakers were the Minister of Labour, Mrs. Golda Myerson, and Mr. Baruch Zuckerman, of the Jewish Agency Executive. Mr. Zalman Shazar presided.

U.S. Draws Up Suez Resolution

By David Nussbaum, Special to the POST

FLUSHING MEADOW, Thursday.—The U.S. today began taking a cue from Britain by commencing the drafting of its own resolution for the Security Council on the Suez dispute. It will be a hard struggle for the Washington drafters, however, since the problem they have set themselves is to slap Egypt's wrists without antagonizing Egypt and the Arab world—no minor problem.

This development signifies that Mr. Herbert Morrison's forthright words on the subject the other day before the House of Commons will probably wind up where others have—in the morgue of good intentions. U.S. sources say they definitely intend to get co-sponsors, meaning Britain and France, but past history is demonstrative of the fact that the U.S. view and approach will prevail in the final draft.

It is generally recognized in the Suez question that Egypt, except for the merits of the case, has stronger weapons than Israel which has nothing but facts. Using familiar blackmail tactics, Fawzi Bey has repeatedly threatened to embarrass America with her strategic embargo against Eastern Europe and the use of the Marshall Plan to force other states into the same action.

Real Solution

The real solution would be for the Security Council flatly to order a halt of the blockade, which is the only thing Egypt could not flout with impunity. If it supported this, however, the U.S. would have a hard time justifying before Asians and others a continuation of the embargo against Peking after the armistice in Korea, which is exactly what Washington intends to do.

Coupled with the cold war, the need for more and bigger military bases in the Arab world and more and bigger oil production in Iraq and Arabia, the Washington resolution, which may be submitted next week or possibly later, is expected to be limited to a view-with-alarm approach plus a mild censure that Egypt can ignore.

The top oilmen behind U.S. policy, unlike the Western Europeans, are not interested in a resurgence of the Haifa refinery. Their main purpose is a prodigious effort to woo the Arabs for cold war purposes. The cheapest way to do this is by sacrificing the interests and needs of Israel, as in the Huleh case.

Syria Fails To Find Premier

The Syrian Cabinet crisis enters its fourth day today with no signs of the situation being resolved. Although Faris el Khouri, the independent and veteran Syrian statesman was reported to have "neither accepted nor rejected" the invitation to form a new Cabinet, it is known he added the condition that he would accept only if the 20,000 Government strikers resumed work.

There is no indication that the men, demanding immediate wage increases, are prepared to do so, and President Hashem el Attasi yesterday continued his discussions in an attempt to find another candidate willing to form a Cabinet immediately. No one has so far been found.

On Wednesday night Parliament refused to discuss the strikers' claims until they have resumed work.

MARAUDERS DISCUSSED BY JORDAN MAC

Questions relating to the prevention of infiltration and frontier incidents were discussed at a two and a half hour unofficial meeting of the Israel-Jordan M.A.C. in Jerusalem, yesterday morning, it was announced last night.

POLICE PROBING JERUSALEM BLASTS

Two mysterious blasts near the Knesset building in Jerusalem on successive nights this week are being investigated by police.

The first occurred at 12.30 on Wednesday morning at the Shieber property in King George Avenue, about 30 metres from the Knesset. Near the scene of the explosion police found several grams of TNT, a number of loaded rifle bullets and burned rags.

The second blast came at 1.10 a.m. yesterday in an empty field about 20 metres behind the Knesset building in the direction of Rehov Bezalel. A small fire was started and a demolished garbage can was found, which police believe contained the explosives. An empty oil can also was found at the scene.

British Oil Mission May Leave Today

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). It is hoped that the British Ministerial mission to Persia, headed by Mr. Richard Stokes, Lord Privy Seal, will leave for Persia tomorrow, a Foreign Office spokesman announced today.

Although Mr. Averell Harriman's reply to a British request for the elucidation of certain points had been received, the mission could not leave today. There were still some formalities to be completed before Mr. Stokes left with his colleagues.

Richard Stokes

In Teheran, a police communique announced a ban on oil demonstrations in the capital's Parliament Square, scene of numerous recent clashes and protest marches.

Persians Fire On Russian Ship

TEHERAN, Thursday (UP).—Persian frontier guards opened fire on a Russian naval vessel when it entered Persian waters on the Caspian Sea on Tuesday, General Staff sources told here today.

Machine-gun fire was opened on the 700-ton Russian warship after it had raked the Persian frontier post at Astara with a searchlight-beam, and after half an hour the warship withdrew. The Persian sources would not say whether their fire was returned.

The Persian garrison commander at Astara has protested against the Russian vessel's action.

East-West Trade W-Germany Ends

BONN, Thursday (Reuter). — The West German Government announced today that trade between East and West Germany would stop from midnight, when the East-West Trade Agreement expires.

The only goods crossing the internal frontier from tonight will be those carried in the small commercial "airlift" from West Berlin which began yesterday. West Berlin exporters will be able to fly out about 70 tons of goods a day in two French, one British and one American plane.

The British Command in Berlin reported to the Allied High Commission here today on the airlift and other measures to meet the Russian refusal to sign despatch notes on West Berlin exports.

The High Commissioners were believed to have discussed among counter-measures the possibility of cutting off the electric power which Hamburg supplies to the Soviet Zone Mecklenburg.

Polish Sailors Mutiny

STOCKHOLM, Thursday (UP). — The crew of a Polish Naval minesweeper mutinied in the Baltic, locked their officers in their quarters and steamed into a southern Swedish port today to ask for asylum as political refugees.

Swedish naval and police officials said it was not yet known how many of the Polish vessel's crew took part in the mutiny, but 18 have already asked for asylum.

Communists 'Can't Accept' Allied Line

But Seem Willing to Go On

TOKYO, Thursday, (Reuter).—Communist truce delegate General Nam Il today rejected downright the Allied demand for a demilitarized buffer zone north of the 38th Parallel, Peking Radio reported tonight. The report said the General told U.N. delegates their insistence on a truce line above the Parallel was "not only lacking in sincerity but also unfair and unreasonable. We cannot accept such a proposal."

But Allied observers said after today's session that the Communists seemed to be waiting for new instructions and appeared to want to keep the conference going. The delegates parted after a short session when neither side had anything more to say. They meet again tomorrow for the 19th sitting.

U.N. communique today said that "fundamental differences between the U.N. command and Communist delegations on item No. two (the demilitarized zone) of the agenda remained unresolved."

Peking radio quoted General Nam Il as saying at today's session that "any attempt to gain a one-sided military advantage by exaggerating the effectiveness of air and naval bombardment or by building up a defence line deep in the other side's territory would militate against settlement of the issue. Anything of that nature would be absolutely unacceptable."

Strong U.N. forces advanced at Korea's east central front today, gaining between three and five kms. by dusk, in the heaviest drive since the truce talks began.

The Eighth Army reported little or no contact with Communist troops.

Atom Attacks If Talks Fail

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — The U.S. will use atomic weapons in Korea if the present cease-fire talks collapse, a Washington report in the "New York Post" said today.

Mr. Robert Allen, who sent the report to the "Post", said: "Atomic weapons will be used against the Communists if the cease-fire parley collapses and they launch the massive offensive for which they have been busily building up for more than a month. "Under the law, such a decision can be made only by the President," he added.

"It can be revealed that the question of employing atomic weapons in the Korean war has been extensively discussed in a series of conferences in the highest White House, Pentagon (Defence Department) and State Department quarters."

Truman Impatient

Mr. Allen said the talks had centred on:

- The growing impatience of President Truman and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to end the war.
- The nature of the atomic weapons that would be used and the targets.
- World reaction, and the possibility of direct Soviet intervention in the war.

"The feeling has become very strong in political circles that another winter campaign must be avoided, if at all possible," Mr. Allen said.

"Aside from skyrocketing costs and other factors, President Truman is increasingly unhappy over the steadily mounting casualty list."

He said that army and air experts were convinced that an atomic attack against the "crucial communications" at Pyongyang would have "catastrophic effect on the enemy."

Mr. Allen said it was the general view that the Soviet Union would not enter the war if atomic weapons were used, the basis being that it was not ready for a "global showdown."

Chiang Troops Filter Into China

SAIGON, Thursday (Reuter). — Eighteen thousand troops of Chiang Kai Shek's Nationalists are reported to be striking from Burma into Yunnan, the most southerly province of Red China. Unconfirmed advices received here predict the biggest battle in China for two years as Communist columns hurry southward to intercept the invaders.

The Nationalist force, said to comprise 15,000 regulars including parachute troops together with 3,000 guerillas, is commanded by General Li.

The reports said 4,000 Chinese Communist reinforcements were moving from Menghai, north of the threatened area, to try to beat off the Nationalist invasion.

The Nationalist column of 10,000 crossed the border just south of the Burma Road, splitting into three columns. A second Nationalist column crossed the frontier 180 kms. further south and captured two towns near the border. A third column advanced on Mengze airfield but was beaten off by the Communist garrison. It swung southeast to capture Menghai, another airfield.

Supplied by Air

Reports here said Nationalist paratroops were in the battle, and some of General Li's troops were being supplied from the air.

The invasion is described as the biggest effort by the Nationalists since the Communists gained control of China in 1949. At that time thousands of Chiang Kai Shek's troops were driven from China into the Shan states of northern Burma. Already the attackers have passed some small Communist garrisons which await relief from troops moving southward.

Acrid Debate Greets Petsche

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — Hopes that the 24-day-old Cabinet crisis would be solved today by investing M. Maurice Petsche as the new Premier were sharply reduced tonight after eight hours of acrimonious debate in the National Assembly.

Following M. Petsche's appeal for a Government capable of "leading Europe" and taking an active part in the forthcoming Atlantic Pact Council meetings, the vexed question of aid to religious schools embittered the debate which was finally adjourned until later tonight to give party leaders the opportunity for consultation with M. Petsche.

Disgusted with the turn of the debate following previous assurances, M. Petsche threatened several times to withdraw his candidature. But when right-wing deputies urged more aid to religious schools Socialists retorted by urging their nationalization.

Fechteler, McCormick Move Up

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — President Truman yesterday chose Admiral William M. Fechteler to be America's new Chief of Naval Operations in succession to Admiral Forrest P. Sherman who died in Italy ten days ago. The President sent the nomination to the Senate together with the name of Admiral Lynde McCormick to succeed Admiral Fechteler as Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet.

Admiral Fechteler had been prominently mentioned for appointment to the new role of Supreme Allied Commander in the Atlantic. Defence Department officials said in Washington earlier this week that if Admiral Fechteler was selected to replace Admiral Sherman, the Admiral who would succeed Fechteler as Atlantic Fleet Commander would also be named as the North Atlantic Treaty organization's Supreme Allied Commander in the Atlantic.

Admiral McCormick, Vice-Chief of Naval Operations, has been Acting Chief since the death of Admiral Sherman.

Authoritative sources yesterday reported that the selection of Admiral Fechteler for his new post would not affect the decision to appoint a U.S. Admiral as Supreme Allied Naval Commander in the North Atlantic Ocean area.

It was stated here that Admiral McCormick would soon be named as the N.A.T.O. Supreme Commander.

Milk Must Be Boiled, Doctors Warn; Cattle T.B. Rate Up

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Since about 10 per cent of the country's cows are infected with cattle tuberculosis, the population has been warned by physicians and veterinarians not to consume unboiled milk in any form, and not to feed products made from fresh milk to small children. Even pasteurized milk should be boiled. Cattle tuberculosis infection has been found in many cases, particularly among children.

The percentage here is now higher than in any other country, experts say. One out of every six tests made in municipal areas recently was positive, and one out of every two contained living Abortus bacteria, while in rural areas the frequency was lower. The reason for this difference is that infected cows are usually transferred to points near the cities where they are milked dry before slaughtering.

One bacteriologist blamed the indiscriminate purchase of milk cows abroad during the past few years, asserting that consignments even included cattle with history of abortions. In countries which can afford it, infected cows are slaughtered, but in Israel this would mean 4,000 fewer cows, a replacement cost of IL.1m. in foreign exchange, and 12m. litres less milk a year. The possibility of slaughtering infected cattle has been discussed here, but it has been decided not to undertake such a costly venture, all the more since the milk of the affected cows is perfectly good when properly boiled.

Poor Sanitation

Although Tnuva officials maintain that their pasteurization system guarantees the complete elimination of bacteria, at least one bacteriologist and one food technologist of international repute contradict this. Milk is often not boiled at the required temperatures (it was even stated that thermometres are missing from pasteurization machinery), and bottle sterilization, also in connection with leben and lebenia — both of which are not pasteurized — is haphazard. It is wiser to let small children, up to the age of about four, go without these two products, experts say. While lebeniya contains a certain percentage of fresh milk, leben is made entirely of dry milk, but here the condition of the bottles makes the product unsafe. Cream cheese is made entirely of skim milk powder and is thus free from infection.

Pediatricians in the north met with veterinarians and bacteriologists of the Ministry of Agriculture recently to discuss the position, and it was decided there to call on the population to take all possible precautions, particularly in the case of children.

(Milk Rumours — Page 5)

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Congress delegates and J.N.F. representatives who are participating in the Conference are requested to collect their invitation cards at J.N.F. Head Office in Jerusalem from 8 a.m. — 2 p.m.

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Social & Personal

The Governors of the Jewish Agency and Mrs. Locker gave At Home in Jerusalem on Wednesday evening to members of the Agency from abroad, and some of the delegates to the Zionist Congress. Jerusalem friends also joined in the reception for Mr. Isaac Stern, the visiting violinist, after his concert that evening.

Mr. S. Ginsburg (Givatayim) has returned to Jerusalem and resumed his duties as Administrative Adviser to the Ministry. Until recently acting as Israel's Ambassador to Italy, Mr. Ginsburg has served as Israel's Minister Plenipotentiary to Italy.

Dr. E.F. Shiner, former Director of the Department of Non-Payment Imports in the Ministry of Finance, has been appointed Adviser to the Foreign Ministry in matters of legal claims on Germany. He took up his post on Wednesday.

Dr. Avraham Nissan, Israel Minister to Scandinavia, presented his credentials to the President of Iceland on Wednesday.

A reception for Mr. Nahum Nir was held on Wednesday on the termination of his term of office as Chairman of the First Knesset's Legal Committee. Among the speakers were Mr. Pinhas Rosen, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Yisrael Yeriaahi, Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Yosef Burg, Deputy Speaker, and other Knesset members.

Dr. Harry J. Levine, President of the J.N.F. of America, and Mr. Mendel N. Fisher, Executive Director of the Fund in America, have arrived in Jerusalem, accompanied by their wives, to participate in the J.N.F. World Conference and the Zionist Congress.

Mrs. Israel ("Bert") Goldstein, President of the Pioneer Women, the organization of Labour Zionist Women in America, is among the early arrivals for the Zionist Congress.

Mrs. M.W. Weisgal entertained at her home in Rehovot yesterday afternoon, the Hadassah leaders who have come for the Zionist Congress, and the heads of the Hadassah Council in Israel.

A reception for visiting Hadassah representatives and guests was given at the Tel Aviv Hadassah Club for Overseas Visitors in Tel Aviv last night.

Mrs. Hanna Maisel-Shohat, director of Wizo's agricultural training school at Nahalal, has returned to Israel from Canada, where she represented the World Wizo Executive at the national convention of Canadian Wizo.

Mr. M. Pomeroy, Chairman of Israel Maritime League, Haifa, has returned from his trip to Europe.

Mr. Willi W. Aptowitzer, Director of National Insurance Gitzen Ltd., has left by K.L.M. for England and the Continent on a business trip on behalf of his company.

The Uruguayan Consulate in Haifa has announced the opening of its offices at 4 Sixth Street, Mavo Hatzionut. The Consul is Mr. Shimon Gottlieb.

BIRTH

LEHMANN—To Margit (nee Falck), wife of Dr. E. E. Lehmann, on Tuesday July 31, 1951, at the Haim Tzanzy Hadassah Negev Hospital, Beersheba, — twin sons.

ENGAGEMENT

BIER — CAHN

The engagement is announced between David Bier, 111 Hodford Rd., London N.W.11, and Ruth Cahn, Jerusalem, on July 29, 1951.

OBITUARIES

M. K. Mandelblatt

The funeral took place in Givatayim yesterday of Mr. J. Mandelblatt, a member of the Tnuva board of directors, who died after a prolonged illness at the age of 60. Mr. Mandelblatt, who is survived by his wife, son and daughter, came to Israel 30 years ago from the United States.

A pioneer of Jewish industry and farming, as well as a public figure in Givatayim and the Borochov Quarter, Mr. Mandelblatt represented Tnuva at the World Dairy Congress in Stockholm in 1949.

Hundreds of Histadrut members, Tnuva employees and residents of Givatayim attended the funeral. Mr. Mandelblatt was eulogized by Mr. S. Ben Zvi, chairman of Givatayim Local Council; Mr. Nahum Vertinsky, of the Tnuva Board of Directors, and Mr. N. Feiss who spoke in the name of the Tnuva workers.

Mr. Binyamin Sirat

Mr. Binyamin Sirat, 76, of Chicago, died early yesterday in the Rothschild Hadassah in Jerusalem of a heart attack. He had taken in Israel for a week participating in a Jewish Agency seminar for teachers from the Diaspora. Today's tour of the Jerusalem Corridor for Mr. Sirat's group has been postponed until further notice.

The shops and workshops of the "Cultivated Home", Carl Lauster, 3 Princess Mary Ave., Jerusalem, will be closed from Sunday, August 5, until Sunday, August 19, inclusive, owing to vacation. (Adv.)

MAN KILLED IN SEA-DIVE

HAIFA, Thursday. — A dive into the sea at a Haifa beach proved fatal for Sagui Oved Dankn, 34, of Nave Shaanan here yesterday. He died from an injury to the spinal cord at the Government Hospital here today.

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Review of Wage Policy Needed

By Our Labour Correspondent

NOW that the elections are over there is hope that public discussion will be done to deal with basic issues without worrying about the reaction of the voter. It is strange that the basic issues of economic policy and wages have not been dealt with during an election which was concerned mainly with economic questions. But it can no longer be denied that investigation into wages and prices has been lagging behind actual developments and that there is today no clear-cut Histadrut policy on wages.

A couple of years ago Mapai's stand was fairly clear. They were pledged to help stop the rise of prices and, although it was never said in so many words, the leaders of the party tried to arrive at something like a wage-freeze, reserving the right to raise wages in some branches of industry where the workers were weaker. Much of the initial success of rationing was doubtlessly due to the determined backing of the Histadrut or, more correctly speaking, of Mapai.

For from the beginning there was a strong tendency within the Histadrut, mainly backed by Mapam, to oppose this policy. With the rift between the two parties widening, this opposition grew and during the last year the policy of wage-freezing, never actually announced, was tacitly abandoned. During the last month or so we have witnessed substantial wage increases in some branches of industry, notably in the Electric Corporation.

Higher Wages no Solution

But that is not the whole story. The worker has learnt in the meantime that it means nothing if he gets a fatter pay envelope while prices go up at the same time and also that a fatter pay envelope means higher taxes. The workers' press has carried a number of articles dealing with this problem and claiming exemption from income tax for overtime and for higher output. This was done because the leaders of the Histadrut realized that the present system of taxation ran counter to the need for increased production and because the workers pressed for changes.

The normal course would have been to prepare changes in the system of income tax and make them pass the Knesset together with the semi-annual budget which has to be handled before October. But on the one hand it was feared that the workers might grow impatient and on the other it became doubtful if the complicated job of tax reform could be completed in time.

Thus a strange position was created. In some places wages were allowed to rise and the practice of accepting work only if its wages could be hidden from the tax collector became more widespread. The results of the index commission which show that a worker's family spends more than its earnings, show that it has become a widespread practice to earn money on the side to make both ends meet or to uphold a standard of living which could not be paid for out of regular wages.

Tax Strike

It is obvious that this is an abnormal position. It is not normal either for experts to predict a strike wave, nor for the sake of higher wages, which would indirectly benefit the treasury, but for tax exemptions. The appalling development of the black market which is the result of weak controls and insufficient rations also shows that there is something wrong with economic incentives, economic rewards and the whole system which keeps our industry in motion.

It is no secret that people who shape economic policy are of the opinion that the attempt to keep wages stable has failed and that the problem should be tackled from the opposite end. They think that only the most essential commodities should be kept cheap while for the majority of goods prices should be allowed to rise, thus taking superfluous money out of circulation. It is doubtful if this device will achieve its goal, the balance between wages and prices. It is to be feared that such a policy would result in strike waves and higher wages giving a further fillip to inflation.

Surely the time has come to review our wage policy again. The Histadrut in its unique position should take a lead in formulating a new policy.

Tide of Immigration Brings Promise of 'Stable Majority'

A considerable amount of space on the front pages of yesterday morning's press was devoted to analyses of election results in the light of each paper's political line.

"Ha'Aretz (Independent) calculated that a large portion of the immigrant electorate had voted Mapai, and that the continued immigration might eventually assure it a "stable majority".

This, however, would take time, and would therefore necessitate a coalition government for a considerable period. Unless Mapai is willing to forgo certain socialist principles, the "stable majority" itself would meanwhile be no more than a political catchword.

"Davar" (Histadrut), concluded that the elections did not bring sufficient change. The paper indicated that the Religious Bloc had split even before elections, and that the balloting had considerably reduced the number of their candidates. In the future, this should lead the religious factions to think twice before attempting political blackmail, "Davar" wrote.

Right Blames Split

"World Press Stresses General Zionist Victory," a "Ha-boker" (General Zionists) correspondent cabled from New York. In its editorial column, however, the daily discussed the Right's failure to gain power attributing it to its excessive internal dissension. The Left Wing, it wrote, is also split — but Labour could afford this.

"Hatzofeh" (Mizrahi) believed that a Mapai-Hapoel Hamizrahi-Progressives-Arab list coalition will be established, but that the General Zionists will later be asked to join the Government. It believed that many General Zionist leaders will be willing to join such a Government, and even to make considerable concessions for the privilege.

"Herut," stating that history has proven that many parties return to power after a downward lapse, asked its supporters to remain faithful to Herut, and not to lose hope.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) attempted to prove that Mapai will either be forced into a coalition with Mapam, Hokaich Saphir and Pinkas or find it necessary to invite the other workers' parties to join a labour coalition. "Kol Ha'am" (Communist) published an appeal to Mapai, Hapoel Hamizrahi and Mapam asking for a United Labour Front Government.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 6.37 p.m. today and ends at 6.36 p.m. tomorrow.

Yesterday Synagogues: Tonight: 7.30 p.m.: Ohel Moshe: Shabrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 1.00 p.m. & 7 p.m. Arvit, 8.30 p.m.

Beit Yisrael (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabrit, 8.30 a.m.

Hurvat Yehuda Congregation: Ohel Gan Rehavia. Bible Lecture, 7 p.m.: Hebrew Service and Lecture, 8 p.m.

Chevrat Lehoraa Mishna, 14 Prophets St. (near Baltimore Hotel): Saturday, 7.45 p.m. (Hebrew and German). Sermon (Rev. J. Blum).

TEL AVIV

Ohel Yaacov (19 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabrit, 8.30 a.m. Sermon: Rabbi Dr. Ehrlich.

Beit Ridnik Shul (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: Minha, 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabrit, 8.15 a.m. & 6.15 p.m.: Minha, 7.40 p.m.

Ahud School Shul (14 Bialyer St.): Tonight: Minha, 7.15. Tomorrow: Shabrit, 8.30 a.m. Minha, 7.45 p.m.

HAIFA

Beth Israel (Ferdman House): Tonight: Minha, 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabrit, 8.30 a.m. Arvit, 7 p.m.

Beth Israel (Mt. Carmel): Tonight: Minha, 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabrit, 8.30 a.m. Minha, 7 p.m.

Ohel Shem: Tonight: Minha, 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabrit, 8.30 a.m. Minha, 7 p.m.

Ohel Yaacov (Ahuza):

THE LEADING PHOTO SHOP IN HAIFA
PAYS HIGHEST PRICES
for cameras and accessories, films, photo paper, etc.
VISIT US BEFORE SELLING!

TODAY'S POSTBAG

THE WEATHER

	1	2	3	4
Mt. Carmel	29	28	29	29
Netanya	34	31	30	30
Tel Aviv	32	29	29	29
Lydda	36	33	32	34
Jerusalem	32	29	29	29
Beersheba	—	31	—	—

(At Monday at 2 p.m. El Minia reported 104°F. Max. yesterday, El Minia, temp. expected today, 104°F.)

• • •

35,180 people entered Israel in July: 16,180 were immigrants, 5,600 of whom arrived by air from Iraq and Persia; 4,681 were tourists and 1,350 were returning residents. During the same period, 5661 left the country, 2,137 of whom were tourists and 2,724 residents. There were 37 new arrivals yesterday from Iraq and Persia.

• • •

The recommendations of the committee appointed to investigate the situation in the bakery industry have been submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, it was reported yesterday. The Minister is expected to announce his decision within the next few days.

• • •

Over 1,000 youths from 45 branches of the Hashomer Hatzair youth organization and kibbutzim throughout the country are participating in a four-day summer camp which began Wednesday on the Acoson seashore.

• • •

Mr. E. Elfrad has been appointed Chairman of the Town Council in Mishol Acoson pending the new elections due to be held on August 20, the Ministry of the Interior announced yesterday.

• • •

Moshe Orbovsky of Ness Ziona was detained and released on bail, after a search of his premises by economic police allegedly uncovered an illegal shoe factory. One hundred pairs of finished shoes, a number of pairs of semi-finished shoes and a quantity of leather were confiscated.

SOLDIER KILLED NINE INJURED

HAIFA, Thursday.—One soldier was killed, eight others were seriously and one slightly injured in a collision between an army truck and a car, driven by Avraham Rotner, 40, of Haifa, at 1 a.m. today on the Haifa-Tel Aviv highway, near Athlit. The Magen David Adom brought the injured, including two Chen girls, to the Government and military hospitals. The body of the soldier was brought to the Government mortuary. The army driver was arrested.

CHRONIC PRAM-PINCHER GETS FORTNIGHT

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — For stealing a baby carriage, Yosef Finkelstein, of Tel Aviv, was today sentenced to a fortnight in prison by Magistrate H. Loewenberg.

The accused had a "weakness" for stealing prams, Police Sergeant H. Vithanovsky stated, and had made off with several hundred carriages during ten years of "activity."

Ration News

The current ration of 125 grams of frozen meat against Gimel 1 and Gimel 11, as announced yesterday, is to be distributed against the new ration book.

JERUSALEM — Rhume: 250 grams, serie 2, Aleph and Bet; Shin-Gimel 25. Grapes: 250 grams, series 8, 10, Tzadi 11, series 1, 250 grams. Yod 21. Potatoes: 250 grams, series 4, 5, Tod 1.

TEL AVIV — Distribution of tea will take place between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. It was announced yesterday. The hours have been shortened due to many persons having collected two rations last week.

Sufficient quantities are assured to provide the ration of a third of a block per family. The public is requested not to take more than the official allocation.

HAIFA AND THE SHOMRON — Eggs: 4, Reish 1. Consumers who changed their shops will receive this ration at former shops. Dry onions: 200 grams, series 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Feh 20, temporary 21. Tomatoes: 250 grams Yod 20, new book temporary 20.

Grapes: Conclusion of 250 grams Tzadi 18. Start of 500 grams Feh 18, temporary 27. Bananas 500 grams to Aleph and Bet, Tzadi 19, temporary 24. Chicken: 250 grams, series 4, 5, 6.

Apples: Conclusion of 250 grams to Aleph and Bet, Shin 9. Start of 250 grams to Aleph and Bet, Shin 10, temporary 20, series 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. 250 grams sick rations, 500 grams to expectant mothers, Lamed.

Hyssop Meat: 125 grams, Gimel 1, Gimel 11, temporary 13, 14. Sick rations as follows: Old book, Het-Aleph 5, 750 grams, Het-Bet 1, 1 kilo, Het-Gimel 1, 500 grams, New book: Het-Aleph 1, 500 grams, Het-Gimel A, 625 grams.

Personal Notices

MICHELINE and WALTER TRAUGOTT

are happy to announce the

birth of their daughter RONNY BARBARA.

August 2, 1951.

Hamat Gan, 46 Rehov Yehalom.

At present: Azrieli Hospital, Tel Aviv.

HANS and HANNA STERNBACH
(nee Zollner)

are happy to announce the

BIRTH of their SON on July 29, 1951.

The Brith Milah will take place on Sunday, August 5, 1951, at 12 noon, at their home, Baka'a, Jerusalem.

Non-Partisans May Launch New Z.O.A., Goldmann Says

A second Zionist Organization of America may be established if the existing body persists in identifying itself with the General Zionist Party here, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Chairman of the American Section of the Jewish Agency Executive, told the press yesterday in Jerusalem.

Noting that the identification policy had been opposed by one-third of the Z.O.A. membership, Dr. Goldmann added that it "would be easy to increase this number to 50 per cent or more." The majority of those in opposition, he said, feel that the organization should not line up behind any political party in Israel.

Dr. Goldmann urged the creation of single Zionist organizations in the Diaspora to lessen the influence of the political parties, which, he maintained, carried over their disputes from this country to other countries and disrupted fundamental Zionist activities. Such disputes, he said, were discouraging large numbers of non-Zionists from supporting pro-Israel activities because they did not wish to be drawn into local politics.

Payment from Germany

Declaring that there were good chances of Israel being paid compensation by Germany, Dr. Goldmann expressed the belief that this could be done only by direct negotiations. "Britain and the U.S. will not exert the necessary pressure, and great pressure is needed today because the Germans now feel they cannot afford to pay since they must build up an army," he said.

Dr. Goldmann also predicted that the United Jewish Appeal in America was doing better than expected. It will raise at least as much as it did last year and possibly more, he said. It will total $90-95m. of which Israel will get about 70 per cent—a larger share than ever allocated before.

The Independence Bond drive should raise about $20m. in cash this year and from $100-$120m. in pledges, he said, noting that it will take some time before larger sums are realized since the bonds are being sold in persons in the lower income groups. The U.J.A., on the other hand, has concentrated on big contributions from wealthier persons.

Warning of the possibility of "increasing pressure" on Israel by the Western Powers to compromise its stand regarding relations with the Arab countries, Dr. Goldmann stressed the necessity for organizing stronger support among American Jews for Israel. This support will be especially needed during the forthcoming session of the U.N. General Assembly, he said. Political backing, he said, can best be given by organized Zionists, adding that non-Zionists are effective primarily in fund-raising campaigns.

Dr. Goldmann felt that the most serious problem facing the Zionist Congress is the granting of legal status to the Zionist Movement. Since such a grant would give the Movement the exclusive right to represent Diaspora Jewry in its relations with Israel, it is understandable why non-Zionist organizations are seeking to join the Jewish Agency — the Movement's executive body. The Congress would have to decide whether to accept these non-Zionist groups in the Agency, he said.

If all the political parties agree, he said, a special Knesset session might be held to pass a law granting the Movement legal status.

Dr. Goldmann also predicted a strong fight to abolish the double representation privilege now enjoyed by Israel shekel holders.

J.N.F. Jubilee Show Opened

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — An exhibition marking the 50th anniversary of the Jewish National Fund, was opened here this evening by high officials of the Fund and national leaders. "The People and Its Land" is the theme of the exhibition, which in pictures, reliefs and graphs explains the functions of the J.N.F. and its activities since its foundation.

This show, Dr. A. Granott, Chairman of the National Fund's Board of Directors, told the guests at a short ceremony which took place outside the bungalow opposite the Fund's Tel Aviv offices, marks the first phase of the forthcoming Zionist Congress. The second phase will be the meeting of the World Committee of the National Fund in Jerusalem in 10 days' time, and the final phase will be the Congress meeting proper.

Mr. Pinhas Rosen, Minister of Justice, brought the Government's blessings. He briefly reviewed the history of the Fund, which was established by the Fifth Zionist Congress in 1901, and recalled the Fund's great leaders, including above all Menahem Ussishkin. After greetings were read from Mr. Berl Locker, Chairman of the Jewish Agency, and a short speech by Mr. Y. Kamini, Chairman of the J.N.F. National Council, Mr. Rosen cut the blue and white ribbon and the people thronged the halls.

Most impressive were the charts giving details of J.N.F. participation in the upbuilding of the country. It helped set up 400 factories on 6,000 dunams; it planted altogether 13,771,000 trees on 77,000 dunams, more than two-thirds of them during the past three years; 228 settlements were established on its soil, populated by 125,000 people. The exhibition also includes a variety of tree saplings, scores of photographs of settlements, institutions and organizations which the Fund helped to create, as well as a photostatic copy of the Balfour Declaration and portraits of Zionist leaders.

This morning, Dr. Granott told a press conference on the occasion of the opening of the exhibition, that the J.N.F. would spend IL.100m. on its five-year plan to purchase 2m. dunams of land. The land would be bought either from the Custodian of Abandoned Property or from Arabs living in Israel. Further plans included the draining of 60,000 dunams of marshes in the Hulch area, the planting of 30 million trees (in addition to the 14 million already planted), the expansion of irrigated areas to 1,250,000 dunams (in which they would be assisted by Mekorot) and the development for agriculture of 300,000 dunams. Land purchases by the Fund would enable the founding of 500 new agricultural settlements, and also the erection in municipal areas of 50,000 housing units for veterans and new immigrants.

The exhibition will move to Jerusalem and Haifa after it closes in Tel Aviv in ten days, and preparations are also being made to take it abroad.

C.R.L. TAKE ON 40 MORE WORKERS

HAIFA, Thursday.—The Consolidated Refineries here are about to engage an additional 40 men for the approaching expansion of production. According to an unconfirmed report, the plant's cracking unit, which has not been renovated since 1948 and which is capable of producing a variety of petroleum products including high octane aviation fuel, is now being overhauled for the resumption of operations.

(It was reported in The POST on June 20 that an agreement providing for the reopening of the cracking plant in Haifa, to refine part of the crude oil destined for consumption in Israel, was being worked out between the Consolidated Refineries Ltd. and the Government.)

Customs police yesterday foiled an attempt by a resident to smuggle IL.600 and 20 gold watch cases through Haifa port.

Acre Municipal Election Disputed

ACRE, Thursday. — The Municipal Council here convened its first meeting today only to decide to adjourn till next Tuesday.

It was reported that the General Zionists have asked the Haifa District Court to declare invalid the Acre Municipal Elections, held on June 28, on the grounds that the envelopes used in the polling were transparent and had not been approved by the Election Committee.

Police Officer Freed Of Bribery Charge

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A special police tribunal tonight acquitted an officer in the Criminal Investigation Branch at National Headquarters of bribery but found him guilty of "acting against good order and discipline." Sentence will be passed and the conclusions of the court will be released if and when the Inspector General confirms the findings.

The accused officer, First Inspector Gideon Hergesheimer, had been charged with accepting a IL.100 bribe from a Tel Aviv resident on the promise that he would arrange an exit visa for him. The accused said that the money was owed to him by the donor's father and was paid by prior agreement.

Sitting in judgment were the Deputy Inspector General, Y. Nahmias, and department chiefs A. Zur and I. Nash. Mr. S. Zahar, chief of C.I.B. for Tel Aviv, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Natan Kissi, the Jaffa District Attorney, for the defence.

M. Mizrahi, truck driver of Jerusalem, was sentenced to three months in prison by the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court yesterday, for negligence in colliding with a taxi and causing IL.300 damages.

Poor Grape Yield Due to Drought

RISHON LEZION, Thursday. — A poor harvest, an attack by the grape moth which shortens the usual harvest time of wine grapes from six weeks to three or four this year. The harvest is expected to be over by the end of next week.

This winter's drought was the main cause of the small crop, according to the vine growers. It is estimated that this year's yield will be 30 to 40 per cent less than last year. In such places as the Gedera vineyards, where part of the area was irrigated during the winter, crops were very good. Lack of piping prevented the irrigation of all vineyards, the farmers say.

Immigrants from Meharot are picking, and the output of these inexperienced workers is below standard.

No Fresh Milk For Adults

There will be no fresh milk for adults for the next half year, authoritative sources disclosed in Jerusalem yesterday. The seasonal decline in milk production each summer is much greater this year because of the exceptional droughts. Children, expectant mothers and the sick will get their daily milk ration.

The Ministry of Agriculture is making efforts to spur the production of pasteurized milk, which includes about 25 per cent fresh milk and 75 per cent milk powder. The chief obstacle is the shortage of bottles, it was said.

Meanwhile, more imported milk powder will be put on the market. No restrictions will be placed on its sale.

The new monthly rations of fresh milk follow:
Children, ration books Aleph — 16 litres
Children, ration books Bet — 8 litres
Expectant mothers — 12 litres
Sick people (with doctor's certificates) — 12 litres
Aged persons — 7 litres

Shoes Denied To Offending Shops

The allocation of goods to a number of shoe shops in Jerusalem guilty of sales irregularities is to be held up following a decision of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday. The Ministry declined to specify the charges or the number of shops affected.

It is understood, however, that most of the charges are in respect of breaches of the new regulations introduced last month when the first 15 shoe coupons on the new ration books were released. The shopkeepers were to have kept a list of sales, recording the name and identity card number of each purchaser.

COMPTROLLER REPORT ON PROJECT DISCUSSED

The State Comptroller's report relating to the housing project in North Tel Aviv was discussed at a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Knesset held in Jerusalem, yesterday. Mr. E. Kaplan, the Minister of Finance, and Mr. D. Sharir, former Custodian of Abandoned Property, also participated in the discussion.

It was decided to await the final report of the State Comptroller prior to closing the matter. The next meeting of

ORCHESTRA

LAST CONCERT OF THE SEASON
JERUSALEM, WED., Aug. 15
"Binyan" at 9 p.m.
Conductor:
WALTER GOEHR
Soloist:
ISAAC STERN (violin)
Sale of tickets at Cahana's.

LAST RECITALS
ISAAC STERN
TEL AVIV, Tomorrow, Aug. 4, and MON., Aug. 13
Sale of tickets at the I.P.O. Office, 56 Allenby Road, 11-2, 4-6.

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL CONCERTS
Conductor:
WALTER GOEHR
Soloist:
ISAAC STERN
Last appearance with Orchestra.
RAMAT GAN, Amphitheatre at 8.30 p.m.
SUNDAY, August 5
MONDAY, August 6
THURSDAY, August 9
Sale of tickets at the I.P.O. Office, 56 Allenby Road, 11-2, 4-6.

SPECIAL CONCERT
Conductor:
WALTER GOEHR
Soloist:
PNINA SALZMAN (Piano)
REHOVOT, Ruth Hasan, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 8.30 p.m.
Sale of tickets at the Israel-Egypt Lloyd, Rehovot.

Skirmish With Marauders in South

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — A band of marauders which had tried to break into a kibbutz in the south early this morning was beaten off after an hour-long gun battle. On going to work this morning, kibbutz members found a Czech rifle, an army coat, a tea kettle, and a package of tea in the field. It is believed that the tea was stolen from a neighbouring kibbutz the previous night.

Fee not exhibiting price lists, A. Blath, proprietor of a vegetable stand in the Jerusalem Mahane Yehuda market, was sentenced to a fine of IL.50 or one month in prison by the Magistrate's Court yesterday.

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Talal May Return Soon, Na'if Says

The possibility of Emir Talal's return to Amman within a month was mentioned this week by Emir Na'if, Jordan's Regent, "Falastin," the Old City daily, reported yesterday. Several days ago, an official Jordan communique announced that a report on Talal's health would be published toward the end of this month, and that a decision would then be taken on Talal's fitness to return.

NEARS reported yesterday that a Jordan delegation had arrived in Beirut to investigate Palestine Arabs suspected of complicity in the Abdullah murder. A Lebanese spokesman, it was reported, announced that no person in the Lebanon would be turned over to Jordan unless sufficient proof of complicity were offered.

In the Lebanese Parliament, the Foreign Minister stated that the investigations of the murder of Riad e-Solh were continuing in Amman, but that no results had been attained.

Twenty-five suspects arrested following the assassination of King Abdullah were released by Jordan police, "Falastin" reported yesterday. Old City Police Commander Rodi Bey Anab has been dismissed from the hospital where he had been confined to bed since he was wounded in the shooting which followed the assassination.

MUFTI AT HOME

The ex-Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin el Husseini, received the Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Emir Feisal in his home in Cairo, on Thursday morning, NEARS reports.

Emir Feisal is on his way to the U.K.

Emir Feisal, who is the second son of King Ibn Saud of Arabia, has been invited by the British Government. He will be accompanied by Sheikh Yussuf Yassin, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.

During his stay in London Emir Feisal will have talks with Mr. Herbert Morrison and other Foreign Office officials.

Jalameh Report Due To be Finished Today

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Parliamentary Committee investigating the complaints of maltreatment of religious zealots detained in Jalameh Camp is expected to finish drafting its report tomorrow.

At an all-day meeting today, agreement was reached on a unanimous report on the facts of the case. But the Committee members were not in accord as to conclusions and recommendations.

Committee members expected that the report might be submitted to the outgoing Knesset at a session next week.

Brotherhood Begins at Home

In a royal proclamation issued at Mecca, King Ibn Saud has granted full citizenship to all Palestine refugees in Saudi Arabia, whether Moslem or Christian.

The number of such refugees is estimated at several hundred, most of them being employed as skilled workers or officials by Aramco at Dahrans.

Europe Seeks Ties with U.S.

STRASBOURG, Thursday (Reuter). — The two-year-old Council of Europe yesterday took definite steps to forge links with the U.S. Congress. The Standing Committee — consisting of representatives of all 15 members of the council — decided to make an approach to Washington to discover whether a public discussion between a group of Assembly members and Congress members could take place in the near future.

If the response from Washington is favourable, M. Paul Henri Spaak, the President of the Assembly, and some other members may visit Washington this month to finalize the project.

The Standing Committee, in effect a "Little Assembly" acting while the Full Assembly is not in session, wishes to arrange a discussion between its members and Congress before the next session of the Full Assembly, fixed for October 16 next. The discussion, originally suggested at the last meeting of the Assembly, has the blessing of the Council's Committee of Foreign Ministers, or Upper House.

Nothing Excluded

Lord Layton, British Vice-President of the Assembly, has visited Washington since to discuss the idea. A resolution has already been tabled in Congress approving such a discussion but Lord Layton told a press conference here yesterday that the final passage of the resolution by Congress is held up by pressure of other legislation.

Lord Layton said: "Nothing is excluded from discussion as far as the Council of Europe is concerned — and that includes defence and rearmament. What we want to explore is why we have trouble and friction between us in world affairs; what is the difficulty in getting that close unity of opinion which we must have if the free world is to be consolidated; is the machinery of collaboration working, and if not, what can be done about it."

DIED. — Dr. Felix Veintamillas, a specialist in tropical diseases and Bolivia's greatest scientist, died at La Paz on Wednesday. He was 64.

EXPERIENCED GLASS BLOWER
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Robbins Coming To Dalia Festival

Mr. Jerome Robbins, leading choreographer in the United States, left Tuesday morning after a fortnight's visit. Mr. Robbins is returning on August 15 to attend the Dalia Dance Festival. Dancers and Dance Teachers who have not met Mr. Robbins are invited to communicate with Mrs. Gottlieb, American Fund for Israel Institutions, 29 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, (Tel. 68753), by August 12.

(Advt.)

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Weekdays at 3.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

ALLENBY
SONJA HENIE
JOHN PAYNE in
SUN VALLEY SERENADE
Glenn Miller and his Orchestra
Saturday at 7.45, 9.45 p.m.

EDEN Open Air
THE YIDDISH FATHER
The smash Yiddish stage hit.
Daily at: 3.30 7.30 9.30

ESTHER 2nd week air conditioned
THE ASPHALT JUNGLE
An M.G.M. thrilling and daring robbery drama with
STERLING HAYDEN
LOUIS CALHERN

TAMAR
IN THE NAME OF THE LAW
(In Hebrew Subtitles in English)
A Yoram Film
(Saturday: 7.45, 9.45)
No invitations.
No reductions.

NON-STOP DAILY 10.15-6 p.m. (Friday: 1.3, only: 2, Hebrew-made with Hadassah Festillers)

Refreshments
Air-Conditioning

MOGRABI
Madeleine CARROLL
Fred MacMURRAY
in
DON'T TRUST YOUR HUSBAND
Saturday at 7.45, 9.45 p.m.

OPHIR
DAVID BRIAN
JUANO HERNANDEZ
in
INTRUDER IN THE DUST
M.G.M. Picture

ORION 2nd Week
ERROL FLYNN
Barbara STANWYCK
in a session of mystery
CRY WOLF
3 p.m. daily 3.30, 7.30, 9.30
Today at 3.30 p.m.
CRY WOLF
Sunday 5/7 at 11 a.m.
CRY WOLF

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INGRID BERGMAN
BING CROSBY in
the greatest human story of the year
THE BELLS OF ST. MARY'S

Spain Could Be An Asset—Bradley

OTTAWA, Thursday (Reuter). — "Spain could be made an asset to Western military strength," General Omar Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said here yesterday. He told reporters he was not prepared to talk from the political point of view, but from the military point of view, Spain would mean another 200,000 to 400,000 soldiers who were willing to fight Communism.

The General is in Canada for four days of talks with Canadian defence chiefs —and a fishing holiday in the Canadian lakes.

Gen. Omar Bradley

He held a press conference here upon arrival from Washington by plane that the U.S. wanted as much arms standardization as possible, but admitted there were still three different calibres in its own infantry company. "We like the .300 Garrand," he said. "Somebody else (Britain) likes another. I don't know what the result will be."

Among other points made by General Bradley were:

• He wanted to talk over with Canada's Chiefs of Staff certain military questions affecting the Atlantic Pact Organization. The inclusion of Turkey or Greece would be a political matter but their integration in the Command structure would be a military matter, he thought.

• General Eisenhower was feeling happier now than two months ago when he was "frustrated" by arguments over the split in Pact Commands. The settlement of the dispute over the Mediterranean Command had helped things.

Turks will Fight

Asked about U.S. needs for bases in Turkey, General Bradley said it was not so much a question of bases as "of other things." The Turks saw things the way the democracies did, they hated Communism, they would fight it. The U.S. had been helping them, and "We'd kind of like to have them on our side."

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Cables in Brief

BELGRADE. — Slovenia industrial production in '51 may show a higher rate than that in the previous record year of 1939.

PROTEST. — The House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday expressed "profound indignation" at the arrest, "show trial" and "unjust conviction" of Mr. William Oatis (the A.P. correspondent in Prague.

PROTEST. — None of Egypt's daily papers will be published on Sunday in protest against the Great Parliamentary Institution introducing new press restrictions.

DEMONSTRATION. — A large number of Palestine refugees demonstrated in Damascus yesterday demanding the annexation of Arab-held Palestine by Syria, A.P. reports.

PICASSO GIVES UP, CHAGALL TO TAKE OVER

VALLAURIS, FRANCE, Thursday (Reuter). — Pablo Picasso said here yesterday that he is returning to painting after five years of pottery and that his famous ceramics kiln will be taken over by Marc Chagall.

Picasso transformed the pottery industry in this small town on the Cote d'Azur and brought it to unequalled prosperity. The ceramics workers here have been trying to persuade the 77-year-old artist not to desert the craft but he told them yesterday that they would have to begin their art education all over again under Chagall.

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Beginning August 5 at 9 every night
NEW PROGRAMME
Music for Dancing
Hungarian Kitchen
Lunch and Dinner
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ISRAEL BALLET THEATRE
CLASSIC BALLET COURSE
by
BERYL MORINA
from the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo and the St. James Ballet, London.
Registration: "YUVAL," 1 Rehov Aliya, TEL AVIV, between 3—6 p.m.

Haifa Cinemas
From Sat., August 4

May Cinema
Tel. 2220
THE MAN ON THE EIFFEL TOWER
Charles Laughton
Franchot Tone

MAYON CINEMA
The Italian picture:
BICYCLE THIEVES

ARMON Tel. 468
CAPTAIN BOYCOTT
Stewart Granger
Kathleen Ryan
EN DOR Tel. 3421
Open Air
THREE CAME HOME
Claudette Colbert
Patrick Knowles
HORIAH Tel. 4279
air conditioned
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE
By Rossini
Tito Gobbi - Nelly Corradi
ORAN Tel. 4818
air conditioned
Israel Premiere
TWO FLAGS WEST
Joseph Cotten - Linda Darnell
ANTHITHEATER Tel. 4817
2nd Week
THREE LITTLE WORDS
Fred Astaire - Vera Ellen
Technicolor
ORION Tel. 4620
REYES D'AMOUR
Pierre Richard Willm
Annie Duneux

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Friday, August 3, 1951
Ab 1, 5711. Shabbat Hab 1, 1210

HISTORICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF VITAL WATERWAY

Troubled Waters of Suez Canal

This is the first of two articles on the Suez.

By E. MAYER-BENTOV

RARELY has the Security Council been faced by a "plainer issue?" These were the concluding words of a leading article in "The Times" of July 18, under the unusually outspoken headline "Egyptian Arrogance." The article dealt with the "outrageous treatment" suffered by the British merchantship Empire Roach, and with Israel's complaint against the blockade of the Suez Canal, accusing Egypt of violating the armistice agreement, infringing international law, and transgressing the Suez Canal Convention. "On all three counts," the article said, "the Israel case is clear."

A fortnight before this article appeared, an agreement was signed in Alexandria by the British Ambassador and the Egyptian Foreign Minister, whereby Britain immediately released £25m. and the equivalent of $40m. from Egypt's blocked credit of £230m., plus another £90m. in annual instalments of £10m. from 1952 to 1960, and an additional £5m. a year up to a total of £35m. If Egypt's current account falls below £45m. The agreement also provides for the supply of petroleum products worth $11m. annually to be paid for by Egypt out of its current sterling earnings and releases. Furthermore, on June 23 the Egyptian Parliament agreed in principle to accept aid from the United States under the Point Four Programme.

Dubious 'War Debts'

It would be difficult not to notice one of the major ironies of history in these developments, and on more than one occasion the opinion has been voiced in the House of Commons and the English Press that these so-called war debts are of a somewhat dubious nature. Not only did Egypt not take any active part in the last war — she declared war on Germany and Japan as late as February, 1945 — but she was saved by the Allied armies from being overrun by the Italians and Germans.

Moreover, the war years brought Egypt large financial advantages. In the circumstances the spectacle is puzzling indeed. On the one hand, there is the political conflict culminating in Egypt's demand for abrogation of the Treaty of 1936 with Britain, and more specifically, the demand for evacuation and union with the Sudan, and the further conflict arising from the blockade of the Suez Canal.

On the other hand, while

the political issues are still in the balance, financial agreements have been concluded resulting not only in far-reaching benefits for Egypt, but also facilitating its petrol supplies, at a time when Britain herself has to face the consequences of the Iranian oil dispute.

As recently as July 19, Mr. Churchill summed up this aspect of British policy pungently when he asked in the Commons: "Was it not very wrong to conclude these arrangements to pay large sums of hard-earned British money to the Egyptian Government because of the expenses incurred in Egypt in defending them from being pillaged and looted by the Nazis and the Italians? Is it so very wrong that we should ask that we shall not go on paying these large sums while they are maintaining an illegal blockade of the Suez Canal?"

Jews Saved Khedive

The element of irony becomes more striking when the blockade of the Suez Canal is examined in its historical and legal aspects. The blockade is avowedly directed against Israel. Yet it was due to one of the most spectacular financial transactions of the 19th century that the Egyptian Government was saved from bankruptcy when two Jews, Benjamin Disraeli and the House of Rothschild, purchased for Britain from the Khedive Ismail his holding of 176,602 shares in the Suez Canal Company for £3,976,582.

"It is just settled," reported Disraeli to Queen Victoria on November 24, 1875. "You have it, Madam. The French Government has been outgeneraled... Four millions sterling! and almost immediately. There was only one firm that could do it — Rothschilds. They behaved admirably; advanced the money at a low rate, and the entire interest of the Khedive is now yours, Madam."

And a day later, he wrote to a friend: "We have had all the gamblers, capitalists, financiers of the world, organized and platooned in bands of plunderers, arrayed against us, and secret emissaries in every corner, and have baffled them all, and have never been suspected... The Fairy is in ecstasies..."

It had been a matter of ten days only. Henry Oppenheim, a banker of London and Alexandria, met Frederick Greenwood, the editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, in Paris and informed him of the opportunity to relieve the Khedive of his financial troubles by purchasing his Canal shares. Greenwood passed the news immediately to the Foreign Secretary, Lord Derby, who informed Disraeli on November 15. The Prime Minister lost no time and completed the transaction, with the help of Rothschild, and without waiting for approval by Parliament which he solicited and obtained only after the deal was done.

The Canal Company

Constructed by the French engineer Ferdinand de Lesseps and opened in 1869, the 169 km. of the canal which link Port Said on the Mediterranean and Port Tewfik on the Red Sea, are the property of a French company, the *Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez* in Paris. Lesseps had obtained the original concessions in 1854 and 1856; they were formally confirmed by firman of the Sultan in 1866 and expire on November 17, 1968. The company was founded with a share capital of French Frcs. 200m., and more than half the shares were subscribed in France. The original 400,000 shares of Frcs. 500 were subdivided in 1924 in shares of Frcs. 250. Out of a total of 502,500 ordinary shares and 297,500 actions *de jouissance*, Britain in 1949 held 225,940 and 127,564 respectively. Following disputes before the Mixed Courts, it was decided in 1947 that interest due after June, 1940 was to be paid on the basis of the New York gold price.

In 1950, receipts of the company amounted to Frcs. 28,-029m., expenses to Frcs. 10,705m., and profit available for distribution to Frcs.16,-221m. After various allocations, the gross dividend amounted to Frcs. 8,750 plus Frcs. 1,429 statutory interest for the capital shares. The upward trend in profits has been continuing fast for several years.

From a mere 437,000 tons in 1870, canal traffic had risen to 4.5m. tons in 1910 and 34.4 tons in 1938. In 1950, it reached the record figure of 72.8 m. tons, 60.5 m. of which came from the northbound traffic. This can chiefly be attributed to petroleum and by-products which last year accounted for 79 per cent of all South-North transport. The State of Kuwait has taken the lead for the first time with 15.7m. tons, followed by Iran and Saudi Arabia with 14.2 m. and 13.8 m. tons respectively.

The first place amongst nations using the Canal is held by Britain, with 26.5 m. net tons in 1950; second comes Norway (11.5 m.) and third the United States (8.3 m.).

(To Be Concluded)

CEASE FIRE DELEGATES' MOSCOW BACKGROUND

Faces Across the Peace-Table

By a Special Correspondent

KAESONG (UP). — IT has been disclosed that at least three of the five Communist delegates negotiating the cease-fire in Korea were trained in Moscow and that the other two are veterans of Communist politics. The backgrounds and exact titles of the five men have been revealed by officials here:

General Nam Il, Chief of Staff of the Supreme H.Q. of the North Korean Army, is the chief delegate. He was born in North Korea to a family of farmers and was educated at Manchuria University. After graduating he returned to Korea and began underground activity against the Japanese. In 1943 he went to Moscow for a three-year training period, returning to Korea in 1945 as Assistant Director of the Bureau of Education of North Korea. Elected to the Supreme People's Assembly in 1948 he was appointed Minister of Education a year later. Nam Il became Army Chief of Staff in September 1950 and is reported to rank high in Soviet favour and has been addressed as "vice-premier" and "Minister."

Risen from Ranks

Major-General Chang Pyong San, Chief of Staff of the First North Korean Corps, is reported to have served as an enlisted man in the Red Army before entering Pyongyang Military Academy. Now 35, he trained for six months at the Academy and served with a Korean volunteer unit before the last war. In 1941 he started working for the Communists as the organizing secretary of a branch of the Korean Independence League. After the war he joined the "New Democratic Party."

Major-General Lee Sang Cho, 38, the Chief of Staff of the front H.Q. of the North Korean Army, joined the Communists in 1940, working for the Korean Independence League in Manchuria. He returned to North Korea in 1946 and became an official of the North Korean Labour Party. Three years later he was named Deputy-Minister of Commerce.

Lieutenant-General Teng Hua, 51, is deputy commander of the Chinese volunteer forces in Korea, and probably the oldest Communist delegate in Kaesong. He has been active in the Chinese Communist Party since 1930, serving as a political officer in the First Army. He dropped a political army job in 1940 when he assumed his first command over the 120th Division.

Propaganda Expert

Major-General Fang Hsiu Fang, a propaganda expert, graduated from Moscow University and joined the Chinese Communist forces on his return to China, confining his activities to the political department.

Officials here also furnished information on two top-ranking Communists not present at the talks but undoubtedly key figures in planning Communist strategy. They are:

Kim Il Sung, Premier of North Korea and Commander-in-Chief of the North Korean Army, who joined the Korean guerrilla forces when he was 19 to fight the Japanese in Manchuria. In ten years he rose to the post of Secretary of the Northeast Manchuria Communist Party. In 1941 his uncle, who was a guerrilla, died in Russia where he had his hand, and he adopted the uncle's name. He had been born Kim Song Ju. Kim was then trained in a Russian Army Officers' school and became a Red Army captain, returning to North Korea in 1945 with a band of guerrillas. He was a leading political figure and in 1948 became Premier.

Nationalist Rebel

General Peng To Suai, commander of the Chinese volunteers, joined a war lord's army when he was 12, and 15 years later turned up at Hunan Military Academy and later that year became a regimental commander in the Chinese Nationalist Army. In 1948 he led his regiment in revolt against the Nationalist government. During the last days of the Japanese war he commanded the 18th Army group and later took charge of the Northwest People's Liberation Army, now the Chinese Communist Field Army.

Readers' Letters

HERZL MONUMENT

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Can public support be found to prevent the Jewish Agency from pursuing its plan to erect a mausoleum over the grave of Herzl? I am tempted to call the plan a desecration. It must give an aching heart to all lovers of Jerusalem and followers of Herzl, particularly to those of them who know Har Herzl, to realize that the exquisite beauty of the site and its panorama, and the reverential dignity of the present tomb of the father of the State, will be shattered by the supererection of a *six metre high, 44-arched cupola.*

The "last of the Prophets" will be remembered as long as the State endures and Jews can wander over Jerusalem's hills. Let us not embarrass ourselves and his memory by this pomp.

Yours, etc.,
N. D. GROSS
Israel Defence Army, July 26.

PLANNING NEEDED

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Planning is more often spoken of than practised in this country. One field in which it is glaringly neglected is town planning. We have a serious enough traffic problem already on the Ramat Gan road, for instance, yet two large dairies are being built on this road. They should have been placed in relation to the railway, and with access from secondary traffic arteries. A basic principle of modern town planning is the differentiation of through-traffic lanes, secondary traffic lanes, and pedestrian routes, but here the few main roads are allowed to become more and more congested.

Then again, Tel Aviv must be almost unique among young cities in having no proper arrangement for draining rain water from the streets. Mistakes were made in the past, but why are the roads now being built or repaired not constructed in the light of experience?

Yours etc.
W. HAUSCHNER
Tel Aviv, July 29

SITTING ON THE FENCE

By NATHANIEL GUBBINS

THESE are the dog days, usually the hottest period of the year in the northern hemisphere, when the dog star, or Sirius, rises and sets with the sun, and when even good-tempered people become irritable, bad-tempered and violent.

Only an astrologer could tell you why Sirius causes such behaviour, but any ordinary man reading the newspapers can see that it's true.

In the Aldwych last week a man slapped his girl's face. Two other men protested. Blows were exchanged.

Four other men joined in, socking everybody within range. The police arrived and two were bustled off to the cooler.

The day after, 250 Thames boatmen of the passenger pleasure boat service between Greenwich and Kew went on strike because — among other complaints — they were sick of the sight of women's legs climbing in and out of their boats, on and off the piers.

"They show as much as possible and giggle," said one irritable striker. "They ought to be slapped."

The following day a reader complained to a columnist: —

"My wife has always treated me badly, but during the last week or two she has bitten me savagely as soon as I arrive home."

In Hollywood, crooner Frank Sinatra, normally a mild sort of chap, threatened to "flatten" any reporter who asked him about his friendship with Ava Gardner.

From Korea, where temperatures are in the 90s and Sirius is working overtime, an Australian journalist reports that Syngman Rhee, "usually a friendly old man, has completely lost his reason so far as Communism is concerned."

Stung, no doubt, by pointed questions and mosquitoes, he yelled back at Pressmen: "I would like the war to go on till not one Communist is left alive."

As for poor little Dr. Mossadeq, the Persian Prime Minister, he has taken to his bed again in a temperature of 110 in the shade.

What with Persians threatening to bump him off if he gives way on the oil dispute and Englishmen warning him of financial ruin if he doesn't, no wonder he "alternates between angry outbursts and peevish tears" as he tosses from side to side in a stuffy bed probably full of toast-crumbs.

Diggers Reveal Treasures

THE permanent archaeological exhibition which was officially opened at the Department of Antiquities in Jerusalem this week by Mr. Moshe Sharett, Acting Minister of Education, arouses mixed feelings. A chart on one of the walls records almost one hundred excavations during the three years that the Department has been functioning, under Mr. S. Yeivin, its Director.

Yet the exhibition is also a reminder of the incomparably richer collections of Palestine Archaeology at the Rockefeller Museum and at the Museum of the Hebrew University's Archaeological Department on Mount Scopus, both now inaccessible to Jewish visitors.

The display fills a few rooms on the ground floor and basement of the Department. It shows only representative samples of the finds from excavations carried out by the Department or received as its share from Tel Qasileh and other sites within the municipality of Tel Aviv.

Principal Exhibits

The exhibits range from Palaeolithic times to the Arab period. Among the highlights are two large headless statues which are Roman copies of Greek models, brought up from the sea at Ascalon last year. There is a double door from a Roman tomb found at Jaffa depicting a woman holding an actor's mask, a Greek tombstone from the ruins of Rishpon (Apollonia) 170 C.E., and a lintel with signs of the zodiac from the synagogue at Kfar Biram on the Lebanese border from the 2nd or 3rd century C.E. and mosaics from Givath Ram (Sheikh Badr) and El Haras near Beit Shean.

Sometimes the objects found at a specific site are shown together, such as those of the Roman tomb cleared at Nathanya in 1948, and the Middle Bronze Age objects discovered near Ma'ale Hahamisha in 1949. Other sections demonstrate the development of the oil lamp, pottery and glass in Israel.

One room is devoted to the so-called Tombs of the Sanhedrin in the northwest of Jerusalem, which date from the end of the period of the Second Temple.

Archaeological Bulletin

The Department of Antiquities has just published its Third Bulletin. This handsome 64-page booklet (price 150 pruta) surveys the archaeological field in Israel, reports on international conferences on archaeology and related subjects, and prints Hebrew translations of two important archaeological articles that appeared abroad.

Among the excavations in Israel surveyed by the Bulletin are not only those carried out by the Department, but also the explorations of Tel Qasileh, and the prehistoric discoveries near Abu Ghosh carried out by the French Consul-General, M. Rene Neuville, and the young French Jerusalem resident, M. Jean Perrot, which brought to light flints and pottery from the transition period between the Mesolithicum and the Chalcolithicum.

The Bulletin is devoted mainly to the activities of the Department, emphasizing the preservation of archaeological sites endangered, yet sometimes actually discovered, by housing projects.

The Department will shortly open regional museums in Migdal Ascalon and Beit Shean and an Arab folklore museum in Acre. It has assisted in the founding of the Hanna Senesh Museum at Sdot Yam near Caesarea and of the permanent prehistoric exhibition at Sha'ar Hagolan.

Of the sixty sites of all periods explored by the Department during the past year the most important are the following:

Beit Yerah (excavated by Mr. P.L.O. Guy and Mr. P. Bar Adon) where, following earlier expeditions, buildings of the Early Bronze, Hellenistic and Roman-Byzantine period were laid bare.

Chance finds made during public works projects in the township of Affula led to systematic excavations that brought to light remains from the Chalcolithic period onwards (Dr. I. Ben Dor). The digging of foundations for a new immigrants' housing project near Acre led to the discovery of a Hellenistic-Roman cemetery (Mrs. Ruth Amiran).

The expansion of kibbutz Nachsholim led to the discovery of the theatre of the Roman city of Dor (Y. Leibovitz). The development of Rishpon revealed the large Byzantine wine presses of Apollonia (Dr. I. Ben Dor) and a glass factory, the only one so far discovered in Palestine (Dr. P. Cahane). Further remains of the Roman town of Susita, above Ein Gev were discovered, valuable finds were made at Caesarea; the Crusader fortress at Safad was partly explored and the Byzantine mosaics at Hanita examined.

N. BOAS

World Keren Kayemeth Conference

The first World Keren Kayemeth Conference to take place in the State of Israel will be opened on Tuesday, August 7, at 8 p.m. at the Garden of Hayozem, Talpiot, Jerusalem. Seven hundred delegates from Israel and all parts of the world will participate.

Key speaker at the festive opening of the 5-day conference will be Dr. Abraham Granott, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the J.N.F. Greetings will be delivered by representatives of the Government, the Chief Rabbinate, and the national institutions.

The following day will be devoted to business sessions and the remaining three days have been set aside for specially guided tours through Israel and for a visit to the J.N.F. Jubilee Exhibition in Tel Aviv.

HEADS DOWN!

THE search for security, for freedom from unexpected difficulties, engages us more and more, although at the very instant that we engage in it, we give lip service to the spirit of adventurer. Even so, no modern poet would be attracted, like the urbane and mannered 18th century poet Gray, to write a poem entitled, "On the Pleasure arising from Vicissitude." Woe about mankind is the popular cry, though some of the best-selling books of recent years have been about adventure — "The Kon-Tiki Expedition" and "The Tunnel" being good examples. And though this best-selling is attributed to the public's desire for adventure, which is supposed to be repressed in modern life, we would like to know what could be more exciting, more up-and-doyish, than the hunt for lice in hot weather, than the avoidance of skirmishing bee-gangs on the Carmel, and than the throws of election over-removed, but

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SALE OF TICKETS CLOSES ON AUG. 14, 1951.

IZFAITES

are invited to attend a Convention of Former Members now in Israel on August 11 at Kibbutz Yiftah.
Owing to limited accommodation friends are requested to make their reservation by August 6, by writing to Batya Oppenheimer, Kibbutz Yiftah, Upper Galilee, Dear "Ha."

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Members of the above associations and students of the Technion are cordially invited to a reception at the Technion, TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8.15 to welcome the students of the Intercollegiate Zionist Federation of America and of the Inter-University Jewish Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, who are participating in the Summer Institute of the Jewish Agency.

General Council of Jewish Labour in Israel
MOETZET HAPOALOT
The Laying of the Cornerstone for the
AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL
near Gedera,
A NEW PROJECT OF PIONEER WOMEN,
will take place on Sunday, Aug. 5, at 5 p.m.
INVITATIONS MAY BE OBTAINED AT
Moetzet Hapoalot Head Office,
41 Rehov Lilienblum, Tel Aviv,
Tel. 6328.

The World Union of the Tora v'Avoda Movement

To delegates and their deputies to the 23rd World Zionist Congress.

To our representatives in the Jewish Agency Executive, in the World Union and the Zionist General Council.

Notification No. 1.

1. The first meeting of our delegates to the Congress has been postponed and will take place on Monday, August 6, at 9 a.m. at the Executive meeting room, 108 Rehov Ahad Haam, Tel Aviv.
2. The second meeting of the Tora v'Avoda Congress delegates will be held at the Beth Meir, Jerusalem, on Wednesday and Thursday, August 8 and 9, at 9 a.m.
3. The conference of the Tora v'Avoda Congress delegates will continue at Beth Meir, Jerusalem, on Monday and Tuesday, August 13 and 14.

All delegates and guests to the Congress are kindly asked to contact the World Union Tel Aviv Office at 108 Rehov Ahad Haam, room 18-20. A temporary office of the World Union in Jerusalem has been established at Beth Meir.
(Advt.)

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ETHICS OF DEMOCRACY AND CONSCRIPTION

Army Service and 'Spiritual Elite'

By C. Z. KLOETZEL

THE United States, having introduced for the first time in the course of their history some kind of general conscription, are facing a problem which in some way or the other will have to be tackled by all nations whose defence system is based on compulsory military service. It is the problem whether or not to exempt from the call-up, temporarily or permanently, those young men who, by their outstanding intellectual capacities, promise to become the nation's "spiritual elite of the future" and its leaders in all ways of life.

The experiences of the last two great wars taught that war casualties among this stratum have greatly hampered the scientific and technological development of the countries concerned, and that the build-up of an intellectual elite and its protection against too heavy war risks have become necessities. On the other hand, to exempt the "bright boys" from conscription and to shield them in war time from the danger of stopping a bullet runs counter to the democratic principle of "equality of sacrifice," the violation of which is apt to cause serious repercussions among the big majority of those less brilliant young men who will have to stick it out at the battle fronts.

The problem of building up a spiritual elite is especially pressing in a country like Israel where the influx of tens of thousands of people from primitive oriental countries must be matched by the growth of a far more numerous intelligentsia in the Western sense of the word than is available at present. The high ratio of students of the Hebrew University who fell during the war of liberation is an indication of the urgency of the problem here, and of the advisability of carefully scrutinizing every attempt by other countries to solve it.

Draft for Students

The law governing the new "compulsory military training" in the U.S.A. grants deferment of the draft to all students at institutes of higher learning — colleges, universities, technical institutes and so on whose so-called IQ (intelligence quotient) is far above the average.

All over the country, thousands of students are already measured by this yardstick. Those who pass the test are granted exemption from the military call-up for at least four years to finish their studies, with the tacit understanding that the deferment will be made permanent if they fulfil the promise of becoming outstanding in their respective fields of learning.

It is important to note that the draft deferment is not restricted to students whose studies are apt to lead them into so-called "essential occupations" directly concerned with the security of the country or the functioning of its armed forces. In other words, deferment is not only granted to the future doctor or atomic physicist but to the budding philosopher or Sanskrit scholar as well. For, as the advisory committee responsible for the relevant regulations put it, "It is not possible to determine in advance what field of knowledge will be useful in time of emergency."

Two Sides to Problem

The whole issue is being discussed by the more serious American press and especially by what may be called the more highbrow magazines. And it must be said that, while many of the country's most influential educationalists are supporting the Government's attempt to build up an intellectual elite by way of draft deferment, the intelligentsia as a whole seems to be rather doubtful about it.

Quite apart from an opposition which springs from genuine democratic principles, it is feared that the singling out of the "bright boys" for preferential treatment may backfire at the intelligentsia as a group.

That the problem is a real and urgent one is generally acknowledged. As war becomes more and more "industrialized," with scientific superiority emerging as a major contributing factor to military strength, the necessity of "acquiring fire power while saving intellectual power" is admitted, —theoretically at least. And since bombers are bringing the front-line right to the doorstep of the civilian population, with the chances of "stopping something" in times like the London Blitz being as great at home as at the front, the argument of "equal sacrifice" has lost something of its compelling force. All the same, in America it is still strong enough to make the average man revolt at the idea that the "bright boys" should be less expendable than the rest of the country's youth.

Quite apart from general principles, doubts are voiced as to the draft deferment being the best means of serving the purpose. It is questioned whether the IQ-test is really a reliable yardstick. The restriction of the draft deferment to students at places of higher learning is attacked. "If this rule had been applied in earlier days," one paper wrote, "people like the Wright brothers, Mark Twain, Andrew Carnegie, Henry Ford and Thomas Edison, among others, wouldn't have a chance of being deferred, because none of them went to college."

But the main opposition against the new law does not stem from any defects of its technicalities, but from the fear of creating a "privileged class" intolerable within a democratic society — a spiritual aristocracy, but an aristocracy nonetheless.

If the man in the street is opposed to it by instinct, the intelligentsia has good reasons to be against it as well. Just now Americans as a whole are looking with a rather jaundiced eye at their intellectuals, in view of the fact that from the so-called "spiritual elite" came men like Fuchs, Alger Hiss, and Chambers. At least one author has stated bluntly in an influential magazine that "a considerable fraction of the public is veering towards the opinion that the shooting of a certain proportion of the able-bodied intellectuals might be less of a misfortune to the country than the shooting of the same proportion of its mechanics."

The Moral Issue

While fear of unpopularity seems not to be a very convincing argument to be used by those who as the nation's "intellectual elite" are supposed to show a certain amount of character in adversity, another argument proffered by the intelligentsia against the draft deferment has full weight. It says that exemption from military service would make the leaders of tomorrow unfit to lead, because a nation composed mainly of soldiers and veterans would refuse to be led by men who never shared the major experience of their lives.

The Saturday Review of Literature, one of the most respected mouthpieces of America's intelligentsia, sums up the two sides to the problem as follows:

> It is, of course, necessary in order so to make to nourish the minds of the youth of this nation and to facilitate research in all disciplines of learning, including the physical sciences and the humanities. But it is not less necessary to remember that in our history the word equality has been as important as that taken, liberation, and search into the inner forces of national life ... When we embark upon a policy which attempts to spot and set on early age those who in some future date may be so valuable to the State that they cannot be risked in combat—well, that will require quite a task as well as quite a departure from our traditions.

TENT CITY HOUSES CAPTURED CHINESE AND NORTHERNERS

Communist Prisoners Kill Time in Korea

By a Special U.N. Correspondent

PUSAN, Korea—NEARLY 150,000 prisoners of war, who a few months or days ago were doing their best as soldiers to kill United Nations fighting men in Korea, are now spending their days in placid confinement in huge enclosures near here.

But Chinese and North Koreans are included among the prisoners, who range in age from about 15 to 60. The captives, slender in physique, appear to have robust health and more than enough to eat.

When this reporter visited a POW enclosure and the enormous hospital which cares for prisoners, the former soldiers and a few women captives were enjoying a sunny day behind the barbed-wire prison fences. Within the fenced areas, the POW's were free to move around between their squad tents, to talk, play games or simply sleep in the sun. The long green tents in which they live their massed lives are lined with straw mats. At the head of each mat was a set of blankets, rolled with fanatical neatness.

Clean Camp

In the long passageways between the compounds, lines of prisoners snaked about on housekeeping duties for the camp, which was kept so clean that not a scrap of paper or pile of litter could be found anywhere. Elsewhere in the camp, a working party was leaving under armed guard to tackle some simple labour project outside of the barbed wire.

Under the Geneva conventions — the internationally-agreed Bible of the POW

camps, which are run by American officers and enlisted men — the prisoners cannot be forced to work, except to care for their own quarters. When they do volunteer for work, they are paid small, specified sums.

Within minutes after entering the enclosure, it became clear that the prisoners had organized a complete system of what might be termed "self-government." Each tent and compound had an official hierarchy which was responsible to the camp authorities for the enforcement of regulations and conduct of living within the area. The self-discipline of the prisoners was apparent throughout the camp. But, in the opinion of most people who have seen the prison life, there is far more freedom of thought and direction than the former soldiers had ever known in the Chinese Communist and North Korean armies.

Deep inside the enclosure, a group of Chinese prisoners which had just been brought from the front was being "processed." Each carried a white cardboard tag on which his name, date of capture and other details were written in bright red pencil. The new inmates squatted outside a group of tents and were called in small groups for medical examination, performed by captured physicians and South Korean civilians under American direction. Before the examination, the prisoners had been registered and assigned to quarters in a certain area. Later they were given clothing on which were stamped the letters "POW" in bold purple ink.

In a nearby compound, other prisoners were meanwhile preparing beds at low concrete ovens in which eight huge cauldrons for cooking rice and vegetables were recessed. When the food was ready for serving, it was carried in tall cans to a serving area where massed enemy soldiers squatted in eager readiness.

Almost every meal is made up of the same ingredients—rice, soup with meat and vegetables mixed with meat. Nutrition standards in the camps are high for these former Chinese and North Korean soldiers. They receive about 2800 calories per day.

Largest Hospital

The hospital which cares for the POW's is said to be the largest in the world. Its capacity is some 10,000 patients and more than 9,000 are actually under treatment in facilities which are maintained at virtually the same standards prescribed for the United States Army. Prisoners are brought to the hospital both from the enclosures and from the front, where they may have been captured suffering from illness or wounds.

Sick prisoners are housed in long, metal Quonset huts clustered about a solid, three-storied concrete building which contains operating rooms and administrative offices. American doctors and nurses, Korean civilians and captured physicians care for the prisoners, who undergo virtually every kind of treatment in the medical books. Some wards are set aside for the deadly but common diseases of the Far East, such as smallpox, typhus, dysentery and diarrhoea, but even an unpractised eye could see at a glance that there had been no epidemics among the prisoners.

Killing Time

Near the hospital wards was a large compound for convalescent prisoners and for those unable to work because of medical reasons. In this compound, prisoners were playing volley ball, table tennis and a kind of checkers. Others amused themselves by turning out ashtrays and waste baskets made from empty beer cans. Some were building elaborate miniature villages from empty sardine tins and one village featured a building on which the U.N. flag was displayed. A few lolled in the sun. Some wrote letters to their families in China or North Korea, taking advantage of a privilege allowed them under the Geneva Conventions.

"Aside from their own house-keeping and work at improving their camp," said Lt. Col. D.R. Nugent, a U.S. Marine officer who heads the U.N. Command's Civil Information and Education Section, "there has been little to occupy the time and minds of these men. Their standard of literacy is low and few among them have any idea of work methods, even in their own former trades, which the western world has known for centuries.

"We want," declared Colonel Nugent, "to tell them something of the outside world, of the United Nations and its efforts for them and for other peoples, so as to provide a frame of reference against which they can measure their own progress."

Ivan Ivanovitch Hears A Joke

By a Special Correspondent

WHEN Bim and Bom (the Soviet Amos and Andy) came on to the stage of the Moscow circus back in 1922, Bim produced a photograph of Lenin and one of Trotsky.

"What are you going to do with these?" asked Bom.

"Hang one and stand the other against the wall" Bim replied.

This may not have been a very funny remark, but it demonstrated the large measure of freedom enjoyed by clowns and satirists during the early period of Soviet power.

Even during the early 'thirties, Michail Soshenko and and Ilf-Petrov could publish their short stories, poking fun frequently at the pillars of Soviet society. Since then, however, the Russian sense of humour has been profoundly afflicted by the ideological development of party and state. Everything has become holy and sacred. The leaders, big and small, and their activities are no longer considered a subject for jokes.

Out-of-Date Ideas

"Crocodile" is the only Soviet satirical magazine still being published. In a technical sense it is no worse than similar publications in the West, but its jokes have become unintelligible for even the most unprejudiced and unsophisticated outside reader. They are neither good nor bad; they are simply not funny. David Low remarked the other day, that the capitalists of the West, depicted in "Crocodile" drawings, are invariably clothed according to the *dernier cri* of 1885. It seems to have escaped Soviet caricaturists that there have been certain changes. (Incidentally many well-preserved notions in Russia about conditions in the West are also about sixty years out-of-date). "Crocodile" very occasionally contains a sarcastic remark about a minor party official who has been guilty of misconduct, but everybody knows that such jokes are "concessioned" by the party, and their effect is neither spontaneous nor funny.

'Decadent' West

It is interesting to note that "Ogonyok," the one and only illustrated Soviet magazine, practically never publishes Soviet jokes, but generously displays "funny stories" about life and manners in the decadent West, which have been printed previously in the press of the "people's democracies." The following jokes are typical:

First joke: In an American city at midnight. The policeman: "Who disturbs the peace?" The gangster: "The corpse here." The policeman: "In that case you must pay a fine of 15 cents because you have replied for the corpse."

Second joke: A customer enters a New York book shop: "Please give me something interesting to read." He is shown Tolstoy's "War and Peace." "Yes, this would be good. But give me only the 'war,' I do not need the 'peace'." (End of joke).

No official Soviet jokes exist about sex, which is not surprising, considering the ultra-conservative, Victorian code of morals of the party. (A kiss in modern Soviet literature is considered the utmost limit of propriety. Any venture beyond, is thought to be anti-party, cosmopolitan behaviour.) When the Soviet state publishing house brought out a new edition of the uproariously funny books of Ilf-Petrov about the little golden calf, Ostap Bender, and the United States, they were severely taken to task by the party.

Humour Outlawed

"There is no room for this sense of humour in our society now," it was stated. The new society is characterized, officially, by an utter lack of this sense. There must be hundreds of unofficial, apocryphal jokes in the Soviet Union, but only very few of these have become known abroad. It must be admitted, that these too are not particularly funny in the eyes of Western observers.

Early in May this year bonds of the state loan were again issued to the public, on a voluntary basis. One week later the loan of 30 milliard ruble was "over-subscribed," and in Moscow the following story gained currency:

"The body of a fifty-year-old man was found by the police in the Moscow river and the following official communique was issued: In the pocket of the deceased a state loan bond was found. No other signs of violence were revealed on his body." (End of joke.)

In view of the poor quality of these stories, both official and apocryphal, it is small wonder that the great satirical writers of the 19th century, such as Saltykov, have become very popular again.

RAMBLER'S NOTEBOOK

Mosaics Crumble at Beit Jibrin

THE most valuable monuments of the millennial townlet of Beit Jibrin are its Roman and Byzantine mosaics. These tesselated pavements were incidentally discovered during the Twenties, properly cleared and restored by the Dominican Bible School in Jerusalem, which bought the land and had a covering shed constructed. The mosaics are on three levels and of three different periods, between the first and seventh century of our era.

The earliest Roman floor is comparatively simple, but the later one, dating probably from the second century, is a masterpiece belonging to the best in Roman Provincial Art. This mosaic adorned the "Impluvium" of an elegant Roman Villa, obviously the Tusculum of a great hunter. Between medallions symbolising the four seasons of the year, appropiate scenes of the seasonal chase are arranged. The centre is decorated with representations of all feathered and furred game once found in the Judean Hills and of the various types of hounds and dogs to be employed in their pursuit. Design and colour are perfect, resulting in a monument of equal interest to the student of zoology as well as the historian of art.

Byzantine Design

The third mosaic at Beit Jibrin belongs to a Byzantine chapel, which once replaced the Roman villa on the dominating hill. The design: rich foliage emerging from a gorgeous vase and populated with a variety of birds. It is (on a smaller scale) akin to the Musrara mosaic. Both were probably executed by the same workshop.

The shed erected by the French archaeologists was broken open during the war and doors and shutters have been removed. Large parts of the roof have disappeared, giving free access to the rains and the equally damaging changes of temperature. No wonder that more than a quarter of the big Roman mosaic is now, after two years of exposure, irretrievably destroyed and has been turned into a depressing rubble of loose diminutive cubes. Most of the rest is bulging up from the foundation. The heavy shoes of interested but ruthless hikers are completing the work of destruction.

The early Roman and the Byzantine pavements are in a better state. But it will not be long until the fragments of roofing, still protecting them, have also disappeared. If those mosaics are to be saved from total ruin quick action must be taken. The surviving pieces should be expertly refixed before the next rains, the building restored and its keys given to some responsible person living on the spot. Should experts for the restoration and money for the rebuilding of the shed not be available, the only way to prevent further deterioration would be to re-bury the mosaics. Two truckloads of sand are sufficient to preserve these valuable heirlooms of the past.

Th. F.M.

Syria Could Absorb Refugees

By Wilton Wynn

BEIRUT (ONA)—SPARSELY populated Syria could provide a final haven for more than three-quarters of a million Arab refugees if a settlement of the over-all Palestine problem is achieved, in the view of United Nations officials working today with refugees in this area.

Syria has a population of less than three million, an average of only 53 persons per square mile. For centuries much of Syria's land has lain idle as unirrigated desert. Since the end of World War II, however, Syria has pushed ahead in an economic development which has made that country one of the most prosperous in the Near East.

Irrigation projects under way or planned will provide for a vast agricultural expansion, particularly in the cotton and citrus fruit lines. A by-product of these projects will be electric power for Syria's infant industries. In a few years Syria may be able to support a population as vast as that which inhabited this region in antiquity.

At any event, Syria could absorb all the Arab refugees and still not have enough manpower to meet her current needs.

In religion and culture, Palestinians and Syrians are very close. Ninety per cent of the refugees are Sunni Moslems, as are most Syrians. Social adjustment and assimilation would present no problem at all.

Arab States' Problems

On the other hand, serious difficulties stand in the way of settling refugees in other Arab states in which they have sought refuge. The Lebanon, Jordan, and Egypt simply are not in a position to absorb the hundreds of thousands of refugees in their temporary care.

The Lebanon has a limited economy and a chronic unemployment problem. Her survival thus far has been aided by the emigration of one million Lebanese to America—as many as have stayed home. A large influx of refugees would have political repercussions in the Lebanon. To forestall religious persecution or discrimination, the Lebanese Government operates on a delicate system of proportional representation according to the size of the various religious communities. Bringing in a predominantly Moslem horde of refugees would upset this delicate balance of power and might prejudice the position of Christians in this country.

Jordan has a vast underpopulated area, but most of her land is desert which can be made arable only on a long-term basis. Egypt's cultivable land is crowded to the saturation point.

All these considerations support the selection of Syria as the refugees' way out. Even in Syria, however, serious problems must be overcome before the refugees move in.

Housing is a major problem. The Syrian Government cannot provide necessary housing for 750,000 immigrants. Bringing them in without providing adequate housing would create chaos in the country. The U.N. must solve this problem.

Although ready to offer a home to the refugees, Syria does not wish to become the means of persuading the refugees to give up their claims for repatriation to Palestine.

The refugees themselves, by and large, still cling to the hope of returning to Palestine. On a tour of refugee camps last month, this correspondent was amazed to find the rank-and-file of refugees still confident that one day they will go back home.

U.N. officials here report, however, a slight trend away from the intransigence of the past. Applications for employment are increasing, in contrast with the earlier refugee attitude of refusing work projects and demanding direct relief or repatriation. Another significant trend is the increasing number of requests for transfers to Syrian camps, where employment prospects are brighter.

PELTOURS

CONDUCTED TOURS

- TO JERUSALEM (1 day) Tuesday and (3 days) Thursday.
- TO EMEK & GALILEE (3 days) Monday and Wednesday.
- TO EMEK (1 day) from Haifa on Thursday.
- TO THE NEGEV (1 day) Monday (special trip for South African visitors) and Wednesday.

Bookings through Peltours offices:

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Haifa: 23 Kingsway, Telephone 4561/3
Jerusalem: 3 Princess Mary Ave., Tel. 4215/9
Rehovot: Rehov Herzl, Telephone 226

DEPARTURES

FROM AUGUST 5 — AUGUST 11

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

	AIRLINE:	DESTINATION:
Sunday 5.8	S.A.A.	Rome, London
	T.A.I.	Rome
	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London
	HELLAS	Nicosia, Athens
	EL AL	Athens, London, Shannon, Gander, New York
	CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Nicosia, Athens, Rome
	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
Monday 6.8	S.A.S.	Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London, New York
	S.A.A.	Nairobi, Johannesburg
Tuesday 7.8	K.L.M.	Teheran, Karachi, Calcutta, Jakarta
	T.W.A.	Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	EL AL	Zurich, Paris
	SABENA	Brussels, London, Paris, New York
	M.O.A.C.	Rome, London
Wednesday 8.8	S.A.A.	Rome, London
	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	EL AL	Phoenix, Istanbul
	K.L.M.	Amsterdam, London, New York
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London, New York
Thursday 9.8	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, Shannon, Gander, New York
	CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Nicosia, Athens, Ankara, Istanbul
	HELLAS	Nicosia, Rhodes, Athens
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London, New York
	S.A.A.	Nairobi, Johannesburg
Friday 10.8	S.A.A.	Rome, London
	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Munich, Copenhagen, Vienna, Oslo, Stockholm
	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam, Paris, London, New York
	CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Nicosia, Port Sudan, Khartoum
Saturday 11.8	S.A.A.	Nairobi, Johannesburg

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Wednesday 8.8	CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Nicosia

FROM HAIFA PORT

Tuesday, Aug. 7.—s.s. ARKADIA Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste
Thursday, Aug. 9.—s.s. ARTIA Genoa, Marseilles, Naples
This above is subject to alterations without notice.
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WORLD'S LARGEST OFFICE BUILDING HOME OF U.S. BRASS

DOING THE PENTAGON WALK

By KENNETH HARRIS

WASHINGTON.—THE Pentagon is the building which houses the United States Department of Defence.

In it are the offices of the Secretary for Defence, General Marshall, of the three secretaries for the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, who come under him, of the Chiefs of Staff for the three Services, and of the Joint Board of the Chiefs of Staff which is controlled by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, General Bradley.

Anybody, in fact, who has anything to do with the defence of the United States or with the defence of the Allies of the United States, either operates, or is represented here.

The Pentagon lies two miles outside Washington. As you drive out over one of the bridges which span the broad Potomac River you see it on the opposite bank, a long, low, light-brown mass, as bare and gaunt as a power house, its walls quivering in the hot, humid atmosphere, as though an inner, unified, energy were radiating through them and making them tremble with its passage.

Each of its sides is 300 yards long. Inside the outer walls are four more concentric pentagons, connected by ten spoke-like corridors. The open centre is a garden, laid out with hedges, paths, flowers, lawns, and benches. The building covers thirty-four acres. In it are seventeen miles of corridors. It has four public restaurants, squash courts, bowling alleys, turkish baths, cinemas, television and radio stations. Along one whole side is a shopping centre with every kind of shop from jewellery stores to railway ticket offices. It has its own medical staff, its own morgue, its own police, and, in the past, its own crime-ring—one murder, some thefts, and several crap schools.

A Map is Necessary

To see the Pentagon for what it is one should see it from an aeroplane. What seem in the distance to be shimmering lakes are the parking grounds where the motor cars of thousands of Pentagon workers glisten in the rays of the sun. Five great highways curl and clover-leaf around it, and then shoot off toward the horizons as though to the limits of the world. The Pentagon lies like the hub of a wheel whose invisible rim spins 7,000 miles away in Korea.

Unless you are talking audibly to yourself, or are carrying an unwrapped bomb, there is no difficulty in getting into the Pentagon. The Pentagony begins when you are on the inside. You want to see Colonel Smith. Colonel Smith, for the receptionist, is "4-E-237," and she gives you a little map of the building on which she has pencilled your route. It is simple. Colonel Smith is on the fourth of the five floors, on the outer of the five rings, and in Room 237. Off you go.

You walk down the clean, airy corridors of the outer ring. You enjoy the cool, dry temperature, which is regulated according to the heat of the sun by gadgets on the roof. You admire the panelling on the first floor, and, as you ascend, you admire the different coloured doors which distinguish the other floors from one another. There are excellent oil paintings, drawings, photographs, or cartoons, which flank on all floors. Negro boys pedal philosophically down the corridors on tricycles, delivering and collecting the daily mail. Senators, Congressmen, the occasional Ambassador, and soldiers who seem to be wearing every variety of uniform — except the Russian — throng the vestibules. Pretty girls walk around the corridors in most unmilitary and highly civil profusion.

Aerial view of the Pentagon. The parallel lines at right are lines of parked cars.

Then you realize that you have lost your map. From now on you find the highly-polished floors slippery and hard. You adopt the famous Pentagon walk, a kind of inhibited strut, which keeps you upright but gives you pains behind the knees and a disturbing feeling that your gait has lost its manhood. Somehow you have left airy, sunny E, the outer ring, and are down one of the spokes, where it is gloomy and lonely, where the dull lamps in the low ceiling make you think that you are on a submarine.

30,000 People in Building

You strut on, wondering how there can be 30,000 people in this building and not one of them in sight. You begin to question the fact that no two rooms in the Pentagon are more than six minutes' walk from one another. You recall that the Joint Chiefs of Staff have a screen on which incoming and outgoing messages can be flashed so that they can find out and direct what is going on in several places in the world simultaneously, but reflect with some bitterness that they have no screen which reports your predicament.

The rumbling of the unseen moving staircases, the throbbing of the power system and the whine of the air-conditioning mount upon your brain. You feel the whole thing is going to blow up.

Different Circles

You admit defeat. You have been out-Pentagunned. You creep into a phone box. You ring Washington, and the exchange rings the Pentagon and the Pentagon exchange rings Colonel Smith, who tells you to hold on until he comes to fetch you. At last your Pentagony is over — unless Smith gets lost himself.

As in Dante's Inferno, importance, and comfort depends not upon what level, but in what circle the person is located. The "high brass" dwell on the outer circle, E, looking out on the Virginian landscape or on the ivory domes and plinths of Washington. The rank and file work at the hub of the wheel, on A, under artificial light, their windows giving on to the walls of B, two or three in a tiny room.

The great internal problem of the Pentagon is the "office move." Nobody, except some body at the very top, knows when it will strike, and who will be affected by it. Louis Johnson — who was Secretary of Defence until last autumn when, since he demanded a preventive war, President Truman gave him the preventive sack — decided when he became Secretary of Defence that he would occupy the office of the Secretary of the Army. The Secretary of the Army had to move, and having moved, he demanded the move of the Army Chief of Staff, who in turn wanted the Staff moved. With the Staff moved innumerable other offices. Out on E ring, many wondered if they would be shoved back out of the sun on to D. Deep in, at A, the denizens wondered if at last they were going to be translated. Carpenters and electricians entered into the spirit of the thing. They laid low by day, and worked like beavers in the night, and when men came into their offices next morning, they saw green walls instead of blue, and Army instead of Navy clerks. They blanched, clutched their brows and thought that they had at last gone Pentacrazy.

The Pentagon, in fact, is a very human place, and its overwhelming sense of "oneness" is something which belongs to the building, not to the institution.

Tel Aviv's Blood Donors

By Vic Perry

Blood flows freely at 13 Rehov Mazeh in Tel Aviv, but it all goes into bottles.

The Magen David Adom which collects blood from almost 200 volunteers every month says that not enough is received. At least twice the amount is required in view of Israel's increased population. Last year 7,150 persons in the whole of Israel contributed about 350cc's of blood each. This year's contributions are received at approximately the same rate, despite the fact that two mobile units have been touring city and country for the convenience of donors.

Magen David Adom authorities explain that the present amount of blood suffices for the country's needs but does not permit the gathering of a reserve. Such a reserve must be rotated about every two weeks since there is no machinery in the country to make dried plasma, which can be preserved indefinitely.

New System

Donors may range between the ages of 18 and 60, provided they are in good health and suffer from no communicable diseases. Each person may contribute blood four times a year. After each donation, the volunteer receives a food coupon for about six eggs, or half a kilo of meat, or milk products, according to their availability, to make up for the slight loss in proteins and other factors.

A new system has been instituted recently whereby each contributor will have his blood type stamped on his identity card for use in case of accident or other emergency.

On July 23 the M.D.A. attended the international exhibition on blood collection and preservation, which was held in Lisbon by the National Red Cross Societies.

Writing an Alphabet of the Dance

By a Special Correspondent

RUDOLF Laban is the inventor of a system of "dance-notation" — of writing down symbols for movements in the same way that musical patterns are set down in a score. This is a very ancient and difficult problem.

The first recorded efforts at a solution are some instructions for the choir-conductor in a Swiss church, written over a thousand years ago. In the time of Louis XIV a Monsieur Feuillet tried to write down directions for some of the formal court dances. But his swirling dashes and curlicues, though elegant to look at, formed only a very rough guide. Laban's notation has no claims to beauty—the austere cubism of its signs gives a clue to the date of its invention—but is said by most of those who have tried it to be completely practical.

Alphabet of Movement

A notation which covers every inflection of every part of the body, as well as its movements in all directions, must obviously be complicated. The "dictionary" compiled by one of his pupils, Albrecht Knust, took five years to write and runs to eight volumes. But the main elements can apparently be mastered quite quickly.

Laban uses lines and spaces roughly resembling the musical staff. The centre line represents the vertical axis of the body; next to it on each side are the legs, and outside these the arms. There are further signs for head, fingers etc. Directions of movement are indicated by special modifications of the shapes, and levels (such as jumps and bends) by degrees of shading. The whole thing is divided into bars, and it can be put alongside a musical score and read off in close conjunction with it.

If the system is all it claims to be—and it has been used and approved by such diverse figures as the choreographer Balanchine and the lady who arranged the dances for "Kiss Me, Kate"—it may prove as important in the dancing world as the invention of music-notation was to musicians. Up to now dancing has been the only remaining art depending on the once almost universal system of handing on a tradition orally. The part of "Giselle," for instance, has been taught personally by generations of ballerinas to their young successors for over a hundred years. Efforts have been made to record ballets by filming them, but this is no substitute for a written score.

Mystical Significance

Laban's pupils are already busy, notebook in hand, in many outlandish countries, and in New York an organization is engaged in recording the more important ballets.

To Laban, dancing is the expression of one of the fundamental (he would say the fundamental) elements of nature—movement. To label him you need one of those German portmanteau-words of which he is so fond himself—something like "artist-research-philosopher." His studies have led him into by-paths of psychology, geometry, dynamics and mysticism. Travelling all over the world, he has watched all sorts of dances from Red Indian burial rituals to boogie-woogie. Finally he announced that they are all based on movements towards certain points in space, and illustrated his theory by building a wooden frame in which these points were joined by struts. A chemist pointed out that it resembled the crystal of protein, one of the bases of living matter—a fact into which Laban reads profound mystical significance.

Laban's origins are a typically Central-European mixture. He was born in Bratislava when that Czech town was still part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, with the blood of several nations in his veins.

He was packed off to Paris to study architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. He soon branched out into stage-design, drama and dancing; this last interest led him into such surroundings as a Montparnasse nightclub and the revue at the "Moulin-Rouge," where he appeared with his own little troupe under the stage name of "Attila de Varalja." In his spare time he made an expedition to North Africa, where he was able to compare the Arab and Negro dances with the other types of dancing he had seen.

School Founded

At the early age of twenty-five he founded a school at Munich, where he succeeded his theories.

Laban remained a busy figure in Germany. He became Director of Movement at the Berlin Opera, and of many other State theatres, and

Rudolf Laban and several bars of his notation for the dance.

Cathedral." Such vast crowds took part in these shows that stretchers had to be provided for the casualties. In many of them he took the leading role himself. When Hitler came to power he expelled Laban with the remark: "In Germany there is room for only one movement — the National-Socialist movement."

Industrial Research

The 1939 war put an end to Laban's theatrical work. But the keen eye of an English business man, Mr. F. C. Lawrence, opened new fields for his researches. Together they made a microscopic examination of the movements of various workers, with a view to finding the techniques which would suit them best or were, for instance, most suitable for women. The result was a book called "Effort," in which the simplest movement is broken down into actions such as dabbing, squeezing, slashing, wringing, flicking, tapping or smudging—all illustrated, of course, by the Laban script.

His scientific approach has enabled him to co-operate with dock managements, medical authorities — even with the R.A.F., for whom he investigated the technique of parachute jumping. But he has never lost his taste for the theatre. His latest book is called "The Mastery of Movement on the Stage," and he is at present collaborating in a children's theatre in Manchester, where he has, rather surprisingly, settled down. Mass-living appeals to him as much as mass-dancing does, and he is perfectly happy in this industrial atmosphere, and in the conviction that he has made his own unique contribution to the sum of human achievement.

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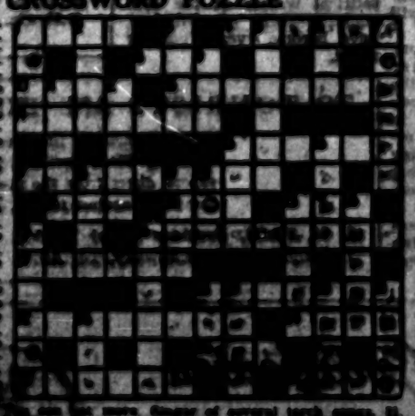
CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS. — 1. Ferns of Salt. 4. Does it, its reverse is not other! 8. Something to write on. 9. In Jesus midst. 12. Place for official business. 13. Chaos. 14. Of Moses on the branch. 17. Place by plain. 18. Before. 20. Preface. 22. Something to pull on. 23. Sometimes a place known by heart. 24. Night. 25. He wrestled with an angel. 27. Use the vividness. 28. Prose edition of work. 29. Of a goldsmith. 30. Tower of Babel. 31. Sea-eagle. 32. Danger of several torch songs. 33. It may be lame. 34. Five at a vessel.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Mock. 4. Imam. 8. Ere. 9. Terrible. 12. Ark. 13. Ebb. 14. Ere. 17. Ark. 18. Tyre. 20. Tyre. 22. Rest. 23. Ere. 24. Ere. 25. Ark. 27. Ere. 28. Tyre. 29. Tyre. 30. Ere. 31. Ere. 32. Ere. 33. Ere. 34. Ere. 35. Ere. 36. Ere. 37. Ere. 38. Ere. 39. Ere. 40. Ere. 41. Ere. 42. Ere. 43. Ere. 44. Ere. 45. Ere. 46. Ere. 47. Ere. 48. Ere. 49. Ere. 50. Ere. 51. Ere. 52. Ere. 53. Ere. 54. Ere. 55. Ere. 56. Ere. 57. Ere. 58. Ere. 59. Ere. 60. Ere. 61. Ere. 62. Ere. 63. Ere. 64. Ere. 65. Ere. 66. Ere. 67. Ere. 68. Ere. 69. Ere. 70. Ere. 71. Ere. 72. Ere. 73. Ere. 74. Ere. 75. Ere. 76. Ere. 77. Ere. 78. Ere. 79. Ere. 80. Ere. 81. Ere. 82. Ere. 83. Ere. 84. Ere. 85. Ere. 86. Ere. 87. Ere. 88. Ere. 89. Ere. 90. Ere. 91. Ere. 92. Ere. 93. Ere. 94. Ere. 95. Ere. 96. Ere. 97. Ere. 98. Ere. 99. Ere. 100. Ere. 101. Ere. 102. Ere. 103. Ere. 104. Ere. 105. Ere. 106. Ere. 107. Ere. 108. Ere. 109. Ere. 110. Ere. 111. Ere. 112. Ere. 113. Ere. 114. Ere. 115. Ere. 116. Ere. 117. Ere. 118. Ere. 119. 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ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 437 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 463, 31.1 & 25 M.

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m., (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.), 1.30 p.m., 6, 8.30 and 10.30 p.m.; English: 2 and 10.15 p.m.; Arabic Programme (including News): 9 a.m., 2.15 and 7.15 p.m.; French: 3 p.m.

TODAY

8.30 a.m. Service. 8.33 Exercises. 8.50 Musical Clock (R). 9.25 Melodies. 9.45 Oriental Music: R. Amar. 9.50 Close Down.

10.00 a.m. Morning Concert (R). 10.30 Music from the Movies (R). 10.45 Music (R). 11.00 Ballet Music (R). 11.45 Light Songs by Lotti Lauer (R). 12.00 N. Programme for Hospitals. 12.30 Break for Music (R). 12.50 Agricultural News. 1.00 Soldiers' Programme. 1.45 Messages from Immigrants. 2.15 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 4.30 Classical Request Programme. 5.34 Kabbalat Shabbat. 6.15 "The Political Scene." 6.30 Children's Hour. 7.00 Light Music (R). 7.45 Light Music (R). 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.40 Commentaries. 8.45 Shabbat Reading. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Suite "Masquerade (Khachaturian); Santa Monica Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Jacques Rachmilevich; Piano Concerto No. 2 (Tchaikowsky), Santa Monica Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Jacques Rachmilevich, Soloist: Naura Chirkassy; Symphony No. 4 (Glazounov), Symphony Orchestra of the Academia of Santa Cecilia, Rome. 10.50 Israel Melodies (R). 11.15 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies (R). 8.40 Light Music (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: "Comfortez Vous" (Pancrina); Concerto Grosso No.12 (Handel); Divertimento No. 2 (Mozart); "Petite Symphonie" Suite No. 1 (Milhaud). 10.30 Musical Quiz. 10.50 Light Music (R). 11.40 Concert Hall: Overture "Manfred" (Schumann); Concert Piece for Piano & Orchestra (Weber); Symphony No. 3 (Saint-Saens). 12.30 P. Soldiers' Programme. 12.50 Agricultural Programme. Léo Leuters Recital. 1.30 Oriental Recordings. 2.15 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Contemporary Music: "Expressions" No. 1 (Hindemith); Concerto for 2 Instruments (Wolpe); "Passacaglia" (Petrassi). 5.00 Music (Gerschwin). "Porgy and Bess" by Dorlaski (R). 6.15 "In the World of Art and Culture." 6.30 Shabbat Songs (R). 6.45 Talk. 7.00 Dance to the Melodies of the Light Music (R). 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.27 "Hamevaser." 8.40 Immigrants' Hour (32.3 M.). 8.50 p.m. French; 7.00 p.m. Ladino; 7.30 p.m. Yiddish.

Kol Ehad Lagela (32.3 M.): 12.15 a.m. Good Shabbat. 12.40 "Zionist Review"; Talk by L. Rosin. Tenorroon: "Kedushah." 12.50 Spotlight. 12.45 Congress Memories.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.91 and 24.92 M.): 7.30 News. 7.40 News Talk. 7.45 British Album. Tomorrow: 7.30 News. 7.40 Focus on Israel Affairs.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (205, 223 & 44.6 M.): 6.00 p.m. Programme Announcements. 6.05 Opera. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Bible Reading. 7.45 Music. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 9.00 "The Camp Dances." 10.00 Close Down. Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Programme Announcements. 6.35 Town Major's Report. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Works by Rossi. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.45 Readings. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programme: 9—9.30, p.m. (12.85, 16.86, 17.01 & 19.97 from U.S.A.; 19.63 & 25.39 from Tangiers).

Classified

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EXCEL

Settling Down in Abu Kebir

By Ruth Cale

TEL AVIV. — LIFE isn't all a bed of roses yet in the new Veterans Housing Scheme at Abu Kebir, but according to some of the 200 families who have already moved there, it seems to be very near the Garden of Eden. "It depends where you come from," said each of the six housewives I interviewed. "We tell us if we were living in a villa or a castle."

The 200 families, all Histadrut veterans "first class" who have been living in the country for 25 years or more, moved into their new two-roomed apartments about a month ago; some came later, some moved in while I visited the district on the southern outskirts of Tel Aviv. The latecomers had "extras" added to the standard flats out of their own pockets—a coat of fancy paint in the rooms, tiles in the kitchen and bathroom, built-in wardrobes. For their IL.1,550, they received two rooms, a hall, a kitchen with a sink and two small stone tables, a shower and toilet, and shutters in the rooms. There are electrical fittings but no electricity yet, and it may take many more weeks before the district will be lit up.

Lack of Electricity

The first remark of every housewife concerned the good fresh breeze that blows through the flats all day. They didn't have that in Montefiore Quarter, in the Yemenite Quarter, or in Ramatayim, whence they came. Their second remark was the lack of electricity, their third transport trouble. The latter, however, is not so bad: they have to wade through the sand for seven minutes to get to the bus-stop and are in the centre of town in another eight minutes.

The cooperative store has already been opened, ice is being distributed, a school for up to 16-year-olds is available, and a kindergarten will open next term. Lanes are being prepared by Solel Boneh, and when the ground around the houses is parcelled out, the inhabitants will turn the dusty, bare ground into gardens.

There are, of course, those who complain that they must invest further hundreds of pounds into the flat before they are through with the payments. One woman insisted that without an electric cooker the place was no good, but others seem to manage perfectly well with kerosene heaters. She also cannot live without a bath-tub and complained that that costs a lot of money.

Four families sharing one house have already asked Solel Boneh to add a third room to each apartment. They are all big families who, while having been used to crowding in the homes they have left, want to be comfortable now. They will all wait with tiling the kitchen and building in cupboards, and invest their savings in a third room instead.

Children Explore

Most of the inhabitants are white collar workers, post office employees, clerks in the Histadrut and Solel Boneh. Some have left bigger apartments with more comfort but in sticky neighbourhoods; they say they are "pioneering" once again in their new homes.

Other people had outgrown their one-room flats with the steady addition of offspring. The women miss their former neighbours. While the children have taken to each other right from the first day and are exploring their new surroundings all day, the mothers are still "investigating" each other by exchanging experiences and offering advice on how best to settle down.

It depends on the inhabitants themselves whether the district will in time become a big slum. They will have to pool their resources to provide for rubbish bins, garden fences, washing lines and all the other things required in communal living. So far, only a few houses got together on co-operative investments.

On the outskirts of the housing scheme, veteran inhabitants of Abu Kebir watch the newcomers with interest. Some, living in tumble-down shacks, want to move over; others, in not so tumble-down shacks surrounded by pretty shady gardens, can't see anything in the rows and rows of identical white houses built on sand.

ARAB WOMEN GET P.M.'s IL.100

District Officer Raphael Levy presents the Prime Minister's award of IL.100 for the children to Asiyah Omar Barbar, 45, of Ein Rafa (centre) and Hadiyah el Hajja Ayb, 40, of Abu Ghosh. Photo Ilani

Little Change in Status of Italian Women

By Mark Strage

ROME, (ONA). — DESPITE the fact that because of 35 years of almost continuous wars and rebellion there are now about 112 women to every 100 men in Italy, the political, economic and social position of women today has not, with few exceptions, changed in this country from what it was in 1800.

The postwar Italian constitution guarantees equal rights to both sexes, but between legal guarantee and practical application there is a wide gulf. A woman receives about half the wage a man gets for doing the same work.

The "career girl" is virtually non-existent in Italy. Not only are there few openings for women in professional fields, and even less on administrative or executive levels elsewhere; but a woman who does not promptly marry and settle down to raise a family is considered abnormal. The only jobs open for women are as secretaries, typists, store clerks and receptionists. Even armed with college diplomas, few women can do better than teaching school or serving as assistants in some scientific or medical laboratory.

Politically no Better Off

Politically, women are only slightly better off than 150 years ago. While today there are 40 women senators and deputies (a total of nine per cent) in parliament, none of them wields any political power or was, indeed, nominated or elected for any reason other than their sex. Most of the 40 are members of either the Communist party or the left-wing Socialists and they comprise the major showpiece in the Red campaign for the political equality of women. Of more than 20 societies for the betterment of woman's position now functioning in Italy, the only effective one is the Unione Donne Italiane (UDI), which is the women's auxiliary of the Communist party. The UDI operates a school, in a magnificent villa on Lake Como, where selected members of the UDI are taught parliamentary procedure and political organization, Soviet style. Graduates go on to hold minor positions in the party organization, conducting protest meetings and circulating petitions in their native regions.

The other parties, while they have some sort of affiliated women's organization, range from half-heartedness to active opposition on the issue of political equality.

The unalterable fact is that so long as Italian women raise families of from six to ten and more children, talk of equal opportunity remains theoretical.

Barred from Bench

With the exception of Spain, Italy today is the only European country where women are barred from jury duty and can not become jurists. While both of these rights are specifically guaranteed by the constitution, almost fanatical opposition from law associations have so far blocked all attempts to make the first appointment of a woman to the bench.

Even in education, public health and social work, where women predominate in Anglo-Saxon countries, men hold all executive and administrative positions here and few women can rise above clerical jobs. In the civil service which, in Italy, covers a vast multitude of jobs, women are in the majority only in the four lowest pay categories and none can be promoted except in rare instances.

The effect of the double standard on Italian women varies sharply with their social standing and educational level. For the great majority of unmarried girls who work for a living, and the smaller number of wives who have the time to hold down a job to help support their families, the effect is purely financial. The wages they command are low, the work generally monotonous. With more than two million men unemployed in Italy, it is virtually impossible for women to find work in industry which would pay better than the inevitable domestic service in private homes or hotels.

For women with more education, particularly in specialized fields, the effect is to place an arbitrary limit on how far they can advance in their profession. There are less than a dozen women physicians in Rome, and nearly all specialise in children's and women's ailments. Among women lawyers, few ever reach courtrooms; most of them are law clerks.

London Tailoring For the World

By Alison Settle

LONDON — ONE of the most interesting changes in tailoring technique shown in the London couture tailors' shows for visiting world buyers is a new neckline to suits. Instead of separately cut collars, two leading houses, Lachasse and Peter Russell, cut collars in one with the fabric of the jacket-back, bringing them up to the nape of the neck.

The London couture dress shows precede the Paris collection by only one to three days so that comparisons are inevitable. A single showing of the tailored clothes of Michael of Lachasse would alone justify London's claims to brilliant designing. Here is a collection of clothes for daytime and the cocktail hour (but no later) which can stand up to any Paris collection.

Topcoats for travel and country wear swing loosely from low curved shoulders, backs being kept flat and fronts wrapping widely. For town coats waists are minimized and a tremendous amount of fabric in pointed godet shape goes into the skirt from hiptop depth, while the collars rise up out of the back widths. Suit jackets are single-breasted, close-waisted, with collars again rising in one with the back to stand high at the nape. Lachasse features "Brigand collars" in coats which stand high up round the face, folded in horizontal pleats, fastening towards one shoulder, and on suits he uses modified collar sfres cut on the same lines.

In this house jackets are slit down the hip seams so that the wearer can put her hands into skirt pockets, and jacket pockets are set on a slant, in envelope shape, one corner jutting below the basque of the jacket. Skirts to such suits and on dresses worn for morning under big coats could hardly be slimmer.

Although this is mainly a winter collection, colours used for tailored clothes are gay and stand out among the bronze or moss-greens, the greys and browns of other collections. The Lachasse designer likes vivid greens, brilliant flamingo reds, yellows (in combination with grey) and rosewood, together with peacock green-blue and purples. Cumberland and Selkirk tweeds, barathea and whipcords are favourites for suits, hopsacks, faceclothe, blanket-cloths and camelhair for coats. All these are fabrics in which Britain excels. The most applauded cocktail suit was of rose georgette mounted and stitched over blue taffeta to produce the effect of a shot fine woollen.

Serges and Flecked Tweeds

Peter Russell's tailored suits in serges, in flecked tweeds or featherweight herringbones, also had their collars cut in one with the back width of the jacket and pockets set on at an angle with the corner jutting below, the hemline, whereas Victor Stiebel's jacket had similar pockets set on square and ending lower than the base of the jacket.

Skirts in all these tailored collections could hardly be slimmer. Peter Russell uses no darts on his skirt hips to ease them into a narrowed waistline but uses from thirty to forty oversewings to shape away unnecessary width. Charles Creed, who designs both for the London and for the Paris house of Creed, uses innumerable narrow ribbon-width gores to give a straight look to skirts, often to jackets also. His necklines are high, velvet suits, in vivid colours, having a throat banding of three inches of Persian lamb to match the edging that goes all round the tightly fitting, braid-decorated jackets.

The Creed tailored dresses do not use the pipe-line skirt but have front and back panels cut straight, side panels on the bias. And all his jackets and coats fasten, as in men's tailoring, from left to right: he refuses any longer to be bound by an age-old convention which imposed the right to left fastening in order to allow a mother to wrap the baby on her arm in her cloak. For elegant town tailored clothes made in the finest tailoring workrooms he considers that such an old idea should vanish.

Victor Stiebel pinches in his suit waists, rounds brief jacket basques, and makes skirts no less slender than Creed's, also joining many narrow widths but in a softer way. Such suits are single-breasted or fasten with a small pyramid of buttons, the point at the waistline. His coats wrap grandly when made of reversible fabrics and he echoes the two tones or colours by two-tone shoes: one of the model girls wore a pair in highly polished chestnut brown and no less shining black.

Coats for town wear, as in most houses, are waist-fitted, no less than fourteen gores giving the skirt a swinging importance. While there is at this house, as almost everywhere, a preponderance of greys, revers are made in vivid colours to match slender dresses worn below or dark dresses with hipknots of the vivid colours, turquoise, jade, rose or flamingo.

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La Coté de Paris

MOST attractive disguise for the saddest bedclothes is the little cape. It is more modern than the bolero and ideal for transforming a cocktail or dinner dress into a street frock or warding off chill on a cool evening. These tiny capes never come below the waistline; they may even be shorter. They are very wide and have voluminous pockets. The tendency is to make these capes of the same material as the dresses.

Women are favouring Lanvin's simple, new, short dresses for dancing on warm nights. These models are very decollete, slightly draped at the hips and made of soft satins embroidered with gold or silver thread. With these dresses Lanvin suggests a head gear of the same material. Modistes are offering folding-all-purpose hats of pliable material which is also washable. The only trim is buttons or flat ribbons.

By Miss Guyon, with sketches by M. Auger. Exclusive to The Post.

Ingathering of the Housewives

By Judith Eshet

HOUSEWIVES are difficult people to get along with. Most of them insist on feeding their families, regardless of the international situation, prices on the world market, floods, droughts and similar acts of God.

Take the Hungarian housewife for instance. She likes to cook. She likes to stand in the kitchen from morning till night. Her husband loves going to the market or grocery, and I have known an Hungarian to walk an hour each way through sand in order to buy corn on the cob. But offer him fish fillet or white cheese just round the corner, and he and his wife will throw up their hands in horror.

She insists on making her own noodles on a flour ration of 1 kg. per person per month. She naturally runs out of flour a week after she got her ration and cries for the rest of the month that her family is starving because no self-respecting Hungarian housewife will ever buy readymade noodles. The same goes for cakes and biscuits. Egg powder is an invention of the devil, not to be used under any circumstances.

Seaweed and Elephants

The German housewife is a considerably less marvellous cook but she is a good sport. She will try anything from seaweed to the hide of an elephant. In World War II it was camel meat, and one of my German neighbours cooked it three times a week and regarded everybody who would not eat camel meat as unpatriotic.

I wonder who it was who told the Yemenites that butter is poison and yellow cheese will make their children die. They also think that anything out of a can is either going to explode in their faces or is automatically "trefe." Potatoes are also undesirable, so are fish fillet and egg powder. They practically live on beans and rice and humus.

Ask the Polish or Rumanian mother what she used to feed her children before she came to Israel, and she will probably tell you of menus which would have cost a fortune and killed the poor brats at the age of three, because no child can eat a chicken every day, four eggs, one litre of cream, chocolate and fruit without limit and still survive. Oranges are not regarded as fruit, and margarine cannot be eaten under the age of 30 without irreparable harm to growth and development.

Any doctor who tells them that a child should not eat more than one egg a day is likely to lose a patient. "There is nothing to eat for the child" is their constant complaint—and they push a little boy forward who is practically bursting out of his trousers and the laughing stock of all his schoolmates because he is so fat.

Visiting Exhibitions

The Austrian housewife will visit every food exhibition, try out every recipe she can get hold of. She is ready to try everything once — and if it is not up to standard she will throw it out cheerfully and buy sausage on the black market for supper.

Not so the English housewife. She hates cooking anyway, and if the shortage of sugar and eggs saves her the trouble of baking a cake, she will pray for rationing to go on indefinitely. Her pet excuse is the British system of rationing that is supposed to be even worse than ours, and, for some reason or other, the Blitz over London in 1941. She is quite willing to use everything that is available, and her family is quite willing to eat it too. No harm can come from things that have been boiled in salt water long enough.

The American housewife hardly thinks or talks about food at all. She has lots of relatives in the States who send her parcels.

WINNING IN FOREIGN MARKETS

LONDON (INA).—Israel-made wool jumpers and twin sweater sets are now available in leading British Fashion Shops. Dr. M. Gottesman, managing director of the Elanit Knitting Mills in Tel Aviv, said during his recent visit here that while the Middle East countries had been the natural markets for this industry, now Israel manufacturers were trying to capture markets in America, South Africa and Europe. They had already had a great deal of success in the U.S.A., Switzerland, Finland and Holland.

Eggplant as a Delicacy

By Molly Bar-David

EVEN without the "egg" in "eggplant"—this chopped vegetable is my favourite. Its abundance in Israel, alas, has robbed it of its true place among the delicate dishes — a rank accorded it by the finest hotels in northern climes where this fat fruit is hard to get. And so here are a few eggplant recipes, easy to make.

Grilled Eggplant

Grilled eggplant forms the basis of some of the most tasty of the 101 eggplant recipes. Just put the whole fruit over a flame and after the flesh is soft, turn. The eggplant is then put to cool on a board, with a slight slit in the vegetable. The burnt skin is easily removed. You can then prepare this into any number of dishes—here are some of them.

1) Mash up, season with salt and plenty of pepper, and good wine vinegar.

2) Or do as above, chopping in garlic, or grated onion, and bits of gherkins and red pepper, chopped parsley and if you like some chopped tomato or dill gherkin or both. It becomes a piquant hash.

3) Either of the combinations (1) or (2) with mayonnaise added or chopped egg, or both.

4) Use either (1) or (2) above and whip it vigorously, adding oil — a bit at a time as you do with mayonnaise — until the mixture is snow white and creamy.

Fried Eggplants

Fried eggplant forms the basis of many eggplant recipes. They absorb a good deal of fat in the preparing, so in my home in the summer of 1951, when fruits and fruit-vegetables were dear and there was a shortage of eggplant, the tomato shortage in Jerusalem may also make some of these dishes next-to-impossible. Nevertheless, if they can be had, they are worth the effort.

1) Peel the eggplant and slice. Salt and let stand for half an hour. Some people put a weight on the slices in order to extract the extra juice, but I have never found this of any particular advantage. You can now fry the slices in two ways — either by the simple method of plain frying in very hot fat (if it is not hot enough too much of the fat is absorbed in the vegetable), or by coating the slices with a batter made of flour, egg powder and milk, and then frying. Of course, you will not overlook adding pepper — I also like a grating of nutmeg or a pinch of curry in the batter — and if you fry a clove of garlic in the fat you get an extra-special taste. These should be served hot — at once.

2) With either of the above two types of fried eggplant you can make many more wonderful dishes. If you lay the slices in a wonder pot or a baking dish for the oven, cover with tomato slices and finely chopped peppers, both green and red, and then more eggplant, with more garnishing on top — and bake it — you get a delightful dish. Add just a tiny bit of water if you have not an abundance of tomatoes to make a juicy sauce. And once more — be generous with the garlic: eggplant loves garlic.

3) Use the hot fried slices in this way. Sprinkle very generously with grated yellow cheese and put it in the oven or grill or wonderpot for just long enough for the cheese to thoroughly melt. Serve piping hot at once.

4) Dip slices in egg, season, roll in breadcrumbs, and fry.

Other Eggplant Dishes

This vegetable lends itself to such a variety of culinary treats that one hardly knows where to begin. Some of these dishes are quick-to-prepare, and others require a little more time. Here are a few of the latter, which are worth the extra effort when you want to impress your friends or overcome the resistance of a company dinner.

1) This baked eggplant dish is really good. You can grill or boil the skinned eggplant, then mash it exceedingly well. Cool. Add a beaten egg or egg powder and a little milk, and season with salt and pepper, garlic. If the mixture is too thin you may sprinkle in a very little flour. Put into a buttered baking dish. Cover with breadcrumbs, sprinkle with breadcrumbs and dabs of butter, and bake. If you are fond of sharp cheese, you may add a bit to the ingredients and, just before the dish is done, sprinkle a bit of cheese on the top crust to melt into it.

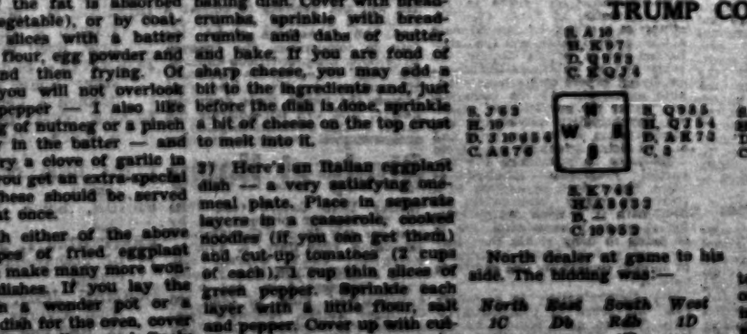
2) Here's an Italian eggplant dish — a very satisfying luncheon plate. Place in separate layers in a casserole, cooked noodles (if you can get them) and cut-up tomatoes (2 cups of each), 1 cup thin slices of green pepper. Sprinkle each layer with a little flour, salt and pepper. Cover up with cut-up eggplant slices. Pour over top ½ cup vegetable soup stock or water. Sprinkle with grated chopped cheese and more flour, salt and pepper. Dot with butter. Top with crumbs. Bake.

3) And here's the company eggplant dish, stuffed and scalloped. Cut thick slice off side of medium sized eggplant. Cook (with skin) in boiling salted water until tender (about 10 minutes). Scoop out pulp leaving shell ½ inch thick. Chop together chopped onion (if you have it) and dried soaked mushrooms (out of packages) in plenty of butter (if you have plenty) and 2 cups white (make it of milk powder if you haven't the fresh). Cook, stirring constantly, until it boils and cut one minute. Add cut-up eggplant pulp (about ½ cup). Season with salt and pepper and nutmeg. Pour into the eggplant shell. Top with buttered

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

TRUMP CONTROL



North dealer at game to his side. The bidding was:—

North	East	South	West
1C	Db	Rdb	1D
—	—	1H	—
2H	—	3C	—
3NT	—	4H	—
—	Db	—	—

South ruffed the diamond jack and immediately surrendered a club, unblocking with an honour in dummy. West returned another diamond, dummy gave the eight, and South ruffed East's king. Declarer next cashed his top spades and ruffed a third one in dummy. But as he tried to re-enter his hand with a club East was disagreeable and ruffed. The distribution was now:—

East had now two good leads to upset the apple cart, both of which were based on finding the ten of hearts in his partner's hand:— he could, in fact, choose between the queen of spades and low trump. But it seemed to be rather the fetched-out West's trump—if any — should be just the ten-spot, and East therefore put the ace of diamonds on the table, to punch another hole in South's already weak trump armour.

This play led to a neat finish. South ruffed, cashed dummy's king of trumps and played a third club to restore the trump balance. East wisely refused to ruff and threw his diamond; the discard followed up with the diamond queen, discarding his losing spade, and declared the last two tricks.

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MASSAGE

A NEW UNIVERSITY

By NORMAN BENTWICH

In the Station Square of Stoke-on-Trent is the statue of the first and most famous Josiah Wedgwood who founded the pottery in the 18th century; and his descendant, the steadfast friend of the Jewish National Home and of the refugees from Germany, the late Lord (Josiah) Wedgwood, was the Member of Parliament for many years of Newcastle-under-Lyme. A few miles outside these two pottery towns, the new University College of Staffordshire is situated in an Elizabethan mansion house. The college buildings have still to be erected, and for the present the students and most of the staff are lodged in what was an Army Camp, that has been transformed into lines of bungalows centred around the old mansion house. It is as though the Hebrew University of Jerusalem were situated in the old Government House and the Allenby barracks of Talpiot.

New Syllabus

The University College is in its first year, and at present has only some 150 students. They are nearly all residential, and it is the intention that the University shall keep that character for both staff and students. It was created by the grant of a charter of incorporation in August, 1949, which defined the objects of the College as the advancement of learning and human knowledge, and empowers the College to confer the degree of Bachelor of Arts, but not higher degrees. The Principal is Lord Lindsay of Birker, formerly Master of Balliol College, Oxford and also a steadfast friend of refugees from Nazi persecution. Many of the small staff have been brought from Balliol College and from Lindsay's old university of Glasgow. They include two Jewish teachers formerly from Balliol, Professor S. Finer and Mr. Paul Rolo and a lecturer in chemistry, Dr. Flesch, who is the son of a famous Jewish refugee scientist.

It is the special feature of the programme of the new university to lay down a minimum of four years study, instead of the normal three years of English tradition, and to require all the students in their first year to take courses of lectures and tutorial instruction in "fundamental learning." That is like the change that has been introduced in the last year in the Faculty of Humanities of Jerusalem, where all students are required to take general cultural subjects before they specialise. The aim is to give a broad education based upon an understanding of the heritage of Western civilization, of modern society, and of the nature, methods and influence of the experimental sciences. So every student must have lectures in three main groups of studies: humanities; economic and political sciences; and the natural sciences. After his first year he must take lectures in two of the three faculties as major subjects, and in addition, courses in three minor subjects which are selected in consultation with his tutor. In this way it is aimed to avoid the evils of over-specialisation and of the fragmentation of knowledge.

Modest Fees

The physical setting of the University is beautiful, and though it is close to one of the most intensive industrial areas of the country, it has all the peacefulness and the beauty of the countryside. The fees of the students are modest: they pay £40 a year for all tuition fees, £100 for residence and board, and many of the students hold scholarships. The State and the local authorities bear the greater part of the budget of the University, but they leave full autonomy to the University authorities; and the academic council, which is composed of the representatives of three sponsoring universities, Oxford, Manchester and Birmingham, is designed to ensure in the young College the attainment and maintenance of academic standards on a level with those of the older universities

LANDSCAPE WITH FIGURES, ENGRAVING BY CECILE RRIMS
From the current exhibition at the Bezalel Museum, Jerusalem.

THE JAZZ AGE

THE DISENCHANTED. By Budd Schulberg. Random House, New York. pp. 308, $3.50.

THE FAB SIDE OF PARADISE. A biography of F. Scott Fitzgerald. By Arthur Mizener. Houghton, Mifflin, Boston. pp. 328, $4.

In America more than anywhere else in the world the time between the end of the First World War and the great Wall Street crash in 1929 — little more than a decade — was an epoch complete in itself, so different from what went before and what came after, that today, twenty years after, Americans look back to the twenties as to a remote, a legendary age.

All this, of course, goes for the people who make literature and art, society, big business, and to some extent, politics. The spirit remained steadier, the changes were less noticeable, in the middle classes depicted by Sinclair Lewis or the farmers and workmen whom Steinbeck paints. They were economically dependent on the others and felt the fluctuations, of course; but only on the fringes of the mass was the Jazz Age felt as an epoch. Also, it was an epoch mainly for New York and the West Coast. But that was a great deal. Schulberg says the age was characterized by "the illusion that life is for pleasure, to be lived with grace, a state achieved by knowing the right people and being welcome at the right places." It also contained the illusion that travelling restlessly, having a home only for the purpose of throwing parties, was the right way to attain that pleasure. When the bottom fell out of this world in 1929, there was nothing to hold on, and the Jazzers crashed almost literally into the bottomless pit.

Except for the few who had a lifeline in their art, and energy enough to hold on to it. Hemingway and Fitzgerald were both great writers of the Jazz Age: Hemingway held on and survived, Fitzgerald let go and was submerged. He struggled on feebly for another decade, but he was finished in 1929, and many people actually believed he was dead.

The two books under review, which appeared almost simultaneously and had spectacular successes, show why Fitzgerald cracked up "physically, emotionally, financially and professionally." Professor Mizener's is a brilliantly written, scholarly, appreciative biography, with meticulous and thoughtful analysis of Fitzgerald's writing and a tactful and compassionate record of the man's life. Schulberg's is in the form of a novel, and he disclaims its being a *roman à clef*, though this Halliday is clearly Fitzgerald taking his pitiable last stand, ruined by the Jazz Age, unable to hold on to his beloved writing as a lifeline because of his still beloved divorced wife whose sanitariums cost the earth, and because he is himself a sick man.

Schulberg made his entry in modern fiction just before the war with a clever and ruthless story about Hollywood ("What Makes Sammy Run?"). Here he has written a great book, technically perfect, and informed with a love and understanding with which one would not have credited that tough young writer. Schulberg actually collaborated with Fitzgerald on a movie, travelling to New England for the purpose, and it is the story of this last disastrous trip that he uses as his theme, working in his hero's former life in smoothly integrated reminiscences. In his telling, it is a breathtaking tragedy, even though or perhaps because we are so far removed from it. Our heart stands still to see it, almost as when we are helpless witnesses of a child running to its doom.

PAULA ARNOLD

The World of the Movies

By Andrew Boyd

THE CINEMA, 1951. Edited by Roger Manvell and P. K. Nelson Baxter. Penguin Books. pp. 224, 2/6.

The British people, like the Americans, tend to think of themselves as a nation of filmgoers, and it is therefore surprising to find that about a quarter of the adult population in Britain seldom or never goes to the cinema. In another book, one of the editors of "The Cinema 1951" has suggested that this proportion includes a large part of the professional classes who are "satisfied with a culture derived from their own personal activities supplemented by what they gain from reading books," and he adds the comment that "this public is the one most sorely missed by the progressive film-maker: their patronage would give him the support he most needs when he tries to enrich his work with ...a mature observation of human nature."

It is probably this factor more than any other which has hindered the cinema, in other countries besides Britain, from being taken seriously as an art form. One therefore welcomes the appearance of this lively and well-illustrated little book which presents a review of developments in all the aspects of film production during the past year in an intelligent manner. It consists of a collection of essays on subjects ranging from the American showman producer to a film aesthetic; the script of a radio feature programme on the making of a film; critical reviews of some outstanding films of the year, both British and foreign; and a comprehensive list of feature films produced throughout the world during the past twelve months.

A Mirror of the World

The symposium has an international bias, and in a short introduction the editors point out that the cinema is both "the most powerful medium of expression and the most universally understandable.... (which) cannot fail to reflect the philosophical pattern of the world today more strongly than any of its older sisters." Whilst one feels that music has a better claim to pride of place as the most universally comprehensible art, the remaining points seem sound enough; but it is tantalizing to have them referred to only in passing and one would like to see next year's review include an article on what kind of picture of each country is being conveyed to others through its films. The most obvious example which springs to mind is the sex-and gangster-ridden face which Hollywood shows all too often to the world as the face of America: but there are others, and whether the film of today is a factor working more for or against international understanding is a debatable point which merits more consideration than it has so far received.

Another important point which receives only the briefest of references is that of the influence which America wields on the West European film industry. The editors do not conceal their opinion that this influence is a dominant one and a very mixed blessing, "for American producers are on the whole the least experimental and the most rigidly conservative, with unrelenting views concerning the forms of satisfactory and profitable film entertainment, and — for the present anyway — a strong tendency towards intransigent rejection of anything progressive." One would have been grateful for more than a couple of paragraphs on this most interesting question. But taken as a whole, "The Cinema 1951" is a most interesting venture with a promise of something even better to come if the editors will only open their pages a little more freely to the provocative and controversial.

CHAIN OF INJUSTICE

THE FOOT OF PRIDE. By Malcolm Hay. Introduction by Th. Sugrue. The Beacon Press, Boston. pp. 302, $3.75.

Malcolm Hay, as a Christian, and in a sense as an act of expiation, has here set down, admirably documented and in a cool, factual style which nevertheless does not conceal the fervour behind it, the 1900-year-old history of Christian injustice to Jews. This injustice, he proves, was no accident, but the logical consequence of a basic Christian doctrine that held the Jew to be the deicide. As the killer of God, he had to suffer a daily martyrdom, which was as terrible as it was without ultimate Grace.

"God hates you!" gentle St. John Chrysostom thundered at the Jews with famed magniloquence, and Christianity has helped God to hate the Jews ever since — a "chain of error" which began when the Gospel of St. John substituted the generalisation "the Jews" for the particular "the chief priests and scribes," and whose latest and inevitable link was the gas chambers of Dachau.

It was with the question of how the holocaust in Germany could have come about that this book had its genesis; and Hay's conclusion is no simplification, for he has examined many of the causes that have made for Jewish persecution. He finds that it makes perfectly good sense that if a man is accused of the greatest crime of all that an accusation of milder crime — for example, that of Passover ritual murder — should find universal credence. If Popes were sometimes dismayed by the excesses of Christian zeal, issuing encyclicals to that effect, they had only their teachings to blame, since the masses incapable of fine distinction, engaged in those pogroms that were the logical outcome of doctrines premised on hate.

Thomas Sugrue expresses the belief in his preface to "The Foot of Pride" that "an anti-Semite is a dead Christian." If that had been official church doctrine from the very beginning, the history of both Jew and Christian would have been happier. The hope remains, and this excellent book is an additional ground for such hope, that this belief will be increasingly held.

ROBERT FRIEND

PEOPLE AND THEIR HOMES

A STUDY OF HUMAN FACTORS IN HOUSING. By Leon Festinger, Stanley Schachter and Kurt Back. Harper, New York. pp. 240.

The Albert Farwell Bemis Foundation for Housing Research, established at the Massachusetts Institute for Technology (MIT), has instigated the above study in order to clarify some of the questions besetting the architect of our era of mass housing. Present-day developments, especially the high level of planned communities, demand that the architect "deal in a new dimension." He should plan ahead, no longer for the private sphere of the family, but for the whole of their social life.

A three scholar team of the Research Center of Group Dynamics at Michigan University undertook to analyze and document the influence of the layout of a neighbourhood quarter and of the design and location of its houses in the emerging social pattern.

The research theme was a married veteran students' housing project at MIT which, because of its isolation, its small size (270 young families) and the rare homogeneity of its inhabitants offered unusually simplified and favourable conditions for the field study.

The study has been acclaimed as a stimulating and pioneering venture. It is a piece of neat sociological work, bringing out the surprising social effects of even minor architectural arrangements. As the request of the authors, two prominent social housing experts — the reformer Catherine Bauer and the architect Robert Woods Kennedy—have appraised their contribution. They sum up the social problems connected with the new trend of industrialized large-scale housing and the planning of entire neighbourhood quarters.

It remains doubtful, however, whether the effort and time required by investigations of this type is matched by the results obtainable.

As to the controversial questions confronting the planners of neighbourhoods, there seems to be only one directive: to supply as many alternatives as human nature demands — a directive difficult to realize in a society where emergency conditions prevail. However, the more the means at the disposal of the planners can satisfy the desires of the individual in his private and social capacity, the more of his positive forces will be released for the benefit of the community.

The importance of the study under review is that it points out to what extent seemingly accessory circumstances can determine "accidental" social happenings and start a chain of unforeseen events and social impact.

NADIA STEIN

MURDER AND MYSTERY

THE HOUSE ACROSS THE RIVER. By Margaret Bonham. Michael Joseph, London. pp. 222. 9/6.

Miss Bonham in "The Casino" gave us an excellent volume of highly skilled short stories and she has now produced an unusual sort of murder mystery. The story opens with Cassel, who has just left his wife, stumbling upon the body of a murdered woman of the streets. He is too frightened to tell the police and, wrapped up in his own trouble, goes into the bar of his hotel where he gets into conversation with Hughes, a doctor of unusual appearance.

Hughes gives to Cassel's problem so much understanding that the young man is disturbed when the doctor suddenly gets up and goes, leaving him, as it were, in mid-air. The doctor has gone to Wales for a holiday. Later Cassel discovers in a match-box he has picked up from the floor, a cheap-quality diamond ring. This, he supposes, must belong to the doctor, and using the ring as an excuse, he sets out to follow this one man who can, he thinks, help him. The search, of course, leads to the discovery of more than the doctor; for this is really a murder story with deep psychological motives. It is much more carefully written than most books of its kind and is nothing like a mere thriller. It is, at times, rather overwritten but is, nevertheless, the work of a skilful writer whose future work will be interesting to watch.

OLIVIA MANNING

THEY CAME TO BAGHDAD. By Agatha Christie. Collins, London. pp. 256, 8/6.

Mrs. Christie's latest is written with the almost outrageous ease and inventiveness, the contempt for probability and fondness for ancient types rather than characters that have characterized her books for so many years. She gets away with it as usual, and there is one amusing figure in the book — the girl who tells lies with such fatal ease and gusto that she is never believed when telling the truth.

P.A.

THE BRITISH PRESS

A hundred years history of the Press in Great Britain and Ireland, during which the number of publications rose from 550 in 1846 to more than 5,000 today, are reflected in the Centennial issue of "The Newspaper Press Directory" published by Benn Brothers Ltd., proprietors of the "Newspaper World."

The Directory lists 1,534 newspapers, including 163 daily and Sunday papers and 1,371 weeklies. Of the 3,611 magazines now listed, 2,193 are of general interest or specialized periodicals with an appeal to the general public, and 1,254 are technical and professional journals. With the many house magazines, the total exceeds 5,000. There are also 968 directories and yearbooks.

The guide was first published by Charles Mitchell, whose name is still represented in the firm of C. Mitchell & Co. Ltd. The Centennial Issue is the first published by Benn Brothers, who took over control of the Directory in 1949. Part of the Israel Press is listed among paper Press Directory," publications.

W.G.

Reformed Tamil Script

In all Government records in Madras the reformed Tamil script will be used in future. It will be taught in schools and adopted in text-books. According to the scheme which was proposed by a Committee appointed in 1950 and has now been accepted by the Government, the number of separate characters required for Tamil script is 91 as against the present 133. The signs for vowels in vowel-consonants are separated and the same symbol is used for nearly all vowel-consonants.

M. ESKOLSKY
PUBLIC RELATIONS
JERUSALEM
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HEBREW BOOKSHELF

Studies in History

BERIHOT HISTORIYOT (Evaluations of History). By Yosef Heger, Hebrew Writers' Union and "Dvir", Tel Aviv, pp.230.

When Jesus referred to Pharisees he had in mind those of Shamai's School; he was not acquainted with the gentler learning of Hillel, because Hillel, a newcomer from Mesopotamia, had only recently established his school in Jerusalem and his followers had not yet reached the Galilee where Shamai's school reigned unopposed.

The Shamaites, moreover, were not only a religious school: they represented a social caste, the wealthy and dominant aristocracy which ruled the common people ruthlessly. Jesus, a Shamaite by birth and education, broke away from their rule and preached to the populace to regain their self-respect. This, in an era where God's Grace was the paramount Good, was the assurance that learning was no absolute necessity for Salvation. This meant, moreover, the preservation of national unity as it stressed popular allegiance to the God of the nation.

Preservation and Change

When the Nazarene went to Jerusalem and the powerful Shamaites used their influence on the Roman High Commissioner, followers of Hillel's School supported in mass the pupils of the Northern Preacher. It was only much later, when the Nazarene School became open to non-Jews and lost its national character, that Hillelites, who had meanwhile gained supremacy, turned sharply against the new trend.

Dr. Yosef Heger, who expresses these views, in his learned and penetrating studies argues that they are in conformity with the laws of history. A force driving a nation towards change is always met by another which aims at the preservation of the past. Contributing factors in this eternal struggle are change of place as well as internal changes and coercion from outside. For a whole nation to adopt the precepts of a new faith, it had to receive the revelation in the wilderness where there was no refuge in the past.

So much has been written about this subject that a new and stimulating approach will be welcomed by students of one of the decisive periods in Jewish history.

S.S.

All About Books

YAD LA-KORE (The Reader's Aid), Vol. 2, No. 3—4. Edited by S. Shunami. Merkaz Le-Tarbuth Ve-Hasbarah, Tel Aviv.

The latest issue, a large double number, of this library magazine should be of the highest interest to every lover of books. Not confined to Hebrew or Jewish literature, it contains articles on a great variety of subjects, such as Jewish cultural property under Nazi control, by J. Starr; Jewish literature in Hebrew translation, by D. Sdan; William Zeitlin, the noted bibliographer, by A. M. Haberman; translations of articles on English libraries, on books as disease carriers, classification, etc.

Of special interest are two bibliographies: on Goethe in Hebrew, by S. Lachower, who lists 392 translations; and on the literary work of Y. Ben-Zevie, the well-known labour leader and scholar, now a Member of the Knesset. Beginning in 1904 and still going strong, he has — according to this list — produced no less than 343 books, pamphlets, essays and articles on history, demography and politics.

Much needed statistics of Hebrew book production in Israel in the last two years, 5709 and 5710 (not 5609—5610, as printed on the cover), have been compiled by R. Levi. The total for both years is 1,369 books, 765 of which were published by public institutions, and 604 by private publishers. The totals do not quite tally, but it is noteworthy that 1,169 works are listed as originals and 345 as translations. Another statistical investigation by the same author deals with libraries in the Histadrut Sector. Questionnaires sent to settlements of the six "trends" were unfortunately only partly answered, but the various tables are highly revealing all the same; we learn, for instance, that 143 places had together 372,037 books, or 5.1 per person, with only 5 per cent in Yiddish and 17 per cent in foreign languages. In 120 settlements, IL.17,193 was spent on their libraries.

A briefly annotated survey of recent publications, also by R. Levi, and copious indices complete this instructive and valuable volume.

PLOWI

CHESS

For technical reasons the chess column had to be omitted this week.

Life and Letters

Gift to University

Mrs. R. Statnigros, of Hove, has established a memorial trust fund of £15,000 for the erection of a lecture hall in the Humanities building of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, in honour of her late parents David and Penina Golomb.

The late David Golomb was an outstanding example of that important figure on the scene of Jewish life: the man of affairs who made substantial contributions to Jewish literature and thought. Born in 1863 in Ansdur (Poland), he received an intensive Jewish education. His considerable business interests took him to Brest and Odessa, where he became friendly with Bialik. With the advent of the Bolshevik Revolution, Golomb moved to Berlin where he devoted an even greater proportion of his time to writing and researches in Bible, Talmud and the development of the Hebrew language. With the rise of Nazism in Germany he made his last move and settled at Hove in England where he spent the remainder of his life in writing and publishing his books. He died in 1938.

Among the most notable fruits of David Golomb's scholarship are his "Sefer Arukh" (Warsaw, 1914); "Ha-Torah veha-Talmud" (Berlin, 1923); "Mikrei Kadmoniyoth" (Berlin, 1929); and "Targumna" (1932). Richly called a "living encyclopedia" he was yet the most modest of men.

School Libraries for Settlements

"Keren Le-Mifalei Tarbuth Al Shem A. J. Akiboh" was established last year in memory of a well-known teacher from Crete, a former headmaster of the Alcheh school in Salonica. During the brief period since its inception, the Fund has granted 13 scholarships to students and established an annual prize of IL.300 at the Hebrew University for research work in the field of Hebrew studies. It has also undertaken the formation of libraries for Israel's immigrant settlements. So far, 11 such libraries have been established, but many more are needed. The address of the Fund is P.O.B. 2120, Tel Aviv.

Jewish Lectures in U.S.A.

The Jewish Centre Lecture Bureau of the National Jewish Welfare Board has published its 1951-52 catalogue of lecturers and artists. Listed in the catalogue are 84 lecturers, 42 artists' programmer, and six symposia available for booking through the Bureau, with each listing accompanied by a biographical sketch or explanatory note. Titles of the symposia are: "Jewry's Destiny," "Tomorrow's Judaism"; "Your Jewish Community"; "Religion in the State of Israel"; "The Basis of Jewish Living"; and "What is a Jew?"

Bertrand Russell Defines

Bertrand Russell, British philosopher, mathematician and Nobel Prize winner, was asked recently how he would define an intellectual snob. "An intellectual snob," said Lord Russell promptly, "is that abnormal man who, seated in a train next to a beautiful young woman, won't try to strike up a conversation with her because he disapproves of the book she's reading."

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THE LITERARY EDITOR

The following are excerpts from an article in the series "Literary Types" in the Spring Number of "Now and Then," the admirable house magazine of Jonathan Cape, renowned London publishers. The article, needless to say, refers to literary editors in England only.

"Among things not generally known are the mind and methods of the literary editor. To be sure, the literary editor himself is hard to know — as retiring, as impenetrably veiled in anonymity as the publisher's reader.....

He is a man of universal knowledge, a savant deeply conversant with literature past, present and to come. The right placing of authors and their works is for him, a matter of conditioned reflex; at a glance he can estimate a book's importance and the intellectual status of its author. On every subject he knows the greatest living expert or its most readable exponent. At his command and under his surveillance, scholars, psychologists, physicians, anthropologists, historians, poets and all-embracing scientists issue from their lairs to pronounce the impartial judgments required of them. Never does he entrust to a reviewer grossly incompetent to deal with it a book which calls for specialised knowledge. He is at pains to deny rivals the pleasure of unduly frank expression of opinion concerning one another's output.

His discrimination is so unerring, his sense of proportion so fine, that to each review he allocates its deserved position and merited size. You shall not find, under his direction, the trivial exalted and the vital ignored. Nor shall you in vain look for a review within a reasonable period (say six weeks) of the book's publication.....

Against him it cannot be charged that, from kindness of heart or constraint imposed from above, he allows his team of reviewers to become jaded. He changes the bowling as often as occasion demands his wise interference. No act of grace controls him, and he is deaf to the lobbying appeals of ineligible outsiders — often, indeed, to those of influential insiders. Candour is his aim; the law of libel is his only menace.

Does he chafe under his heavy responsibility? The question needs no answer. With all his manifold duties he finds time for particulars. He carries his editing into details. He will not hesitate to correct a reviewer's grammar; he will delete the threadbare cliché, the fatuous comparison, the moneyed hyperbole, the pretentious allusion. He tithes toward to the publisher, the mortality, the disquisitive, suppresses the jocose, tones down the hearty, and will not tolerate the inept. He has no backs to grind...."

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